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VOL. XXIII NO. 191 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Australians' Team And Itinerary Approved

Indian Team's England Tour Agreed To

COMMITTEE OF FOUR TO MANAGE BOTH TOURS

Bhopal Succeeds Sir S. H. Khan, As President

INDIAN CRICKET CONTROL BOARD'S IMPORTANT DECISIONS

The eventful meeting of the Board of Control of Cricket in India decided momentous issues concerning the impending Australian tour and the tour programme of the Indian team to England, 1936. A Selection Committee of three, consisting of Prince Duleepsinhji (Jamnagar), Nawab of Pataudi, and Dr. Kanga was appointed to settle the personnel of both the tours as well as the question of captaincy.

Several other interesting and important questions regarding the future of Indian cricket were settled at the meeting. Considering the recent storm raised over the attitude of the Australian Board of Control towards India, the meeting decided the vital issues in a very amicable manner.

The meeting of the Cricket Board of Control met at 4 p.m. in the Princes' Hall of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, with Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, the President of the Board, in the chair. The representatives of almost all the associations were present, 17 in number, representing 19 Associations from the various zones, covering all India.

The following attended the meeting.

Sir Sikander Hayat Khan (President).
Dr. H. D. Kanga, Vice-President.
Mr. A. S. DeMello, Hon. Secretary.
Mr. Z. R. Irani, Hon. Treasurer.
Nawab Siddiq Ali Khan, M.L.A., (C. P. & Berar).
Mr. D. J. Jagus (Sind and Delhi and District).
Mr. V. S. Dongre (Bombay Presidency Proper).
Mr. S. M. Hadi (Hyderabad State).
Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao (Madras).
Lt. T. Murari (Mysore State).
Mr. T. V. Talim (Maharashtra).
Mr. W. E. Lucas (Rajputana).
Mr. P. E. Palia (U. P. and C. I.)
Mr. H. J. Rastomji (N. I.)
Major Pratap Singhji (Western India States).
Mr. J. R. Farquharson (Bengal and Assam).
Mr. G. R. Mc D. Clench (Army and Sports).
Sir Sikander Hayat Khan (Southern Punjab).

PATIALA'S CABLE.

At the outset, the President laid on the table the cablegram received from His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, giving the final list of the names of the 15 players, selected for the Patiala's Australian team, who are to visit India, next winter, and who are also approved by the Australian Board of Cricket Control.

AUSSIES' TEAM.

The following is a list of the Australian players finally selected to play in India:—

J. Ryder (Captain), C. McCartney, H. L. Hendry, R. Oxenham, H. S. Love, H. Ironmonger. Alexander (who are all old players and well-known in cricket circles), and J. Ellis, Nagle, F. Bryant, R. O. Morrisby, A. Allsopp, Triumph Leather, Wendellbill and Mair.

Mr. Tarrant will be Manager of the team and Mr. S. Bhattacharjee, Asstt. Manager.

MESSAGE OF WELCOME

After a comprehensive discussion in which every member present partook, regarding the question of the Australian team pertaining to the personnel, and the Nawab of Pataudi's sporting offer, the Board unanimously decided to extend a very warm welcome to the Australian team visitors to India, and to send a message of welcome to them and grateful appreciation to the Australian Board for their assistance and co-operation in this matter.

Also the Committee unanimously wished to record its sense of appreciation of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala's generous and sportsmanlike help rendered towards Indian cricket.

CALCUTTA RESOLUTION

Regarding Calcutta's recent resolution about not being able to undertake the quota of expense allotted to it, since the original Australian team was not coming to India and therefore it was not sure of securing sufficient gatemoney, the Committee made another sporting offer. The President requested the representative from Bengal and Assam to communicate with his Committee whether they would be prepared to accept the fixtures allotted and offered to them, viz., Bengal and Assam v. Pataudi Australian XI and another against an Indian XI. even on a smaller guarantee and inform the President or Honorary Secretary.

Also the Committee decided unanimously that in case the Bengal and Assam Association was not in a position to alter its decision, to give to the Northern Indian Cricket Association (Punjab) an opportunity to play a match against the Indian XI which Association was prepared to make a substantial and reasonable guarantee fixed by the Control Board in favour of an Indian XI fixture at Lahore.

ITINERARY APPROVED

The itinerary of the Australian tour in India prepared by the Hon. Secretary was approved, subject to the minor alterations made necessary owing to Calcutta's indecision in the matter of their fixtures, and the possible clash with the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament in Bombay.

INDIAN TEAM'S ENGLAND TOUR

The proposal of the visit of India to England during 1936 was unanimously approved. Three Test matches (all three-day fixtures) are to be played in England, first at Lord's from 27th to 30th of June, second at Manchester from 25th to 28th July and the last from 15th to 18th August at the Oval (Surrey).

EXPENDITURE ISSUE

The Board went into the matter of the expenditure and budget of the tour, to the minutest detail, and unanimously decided that the Indian out-going team should be provided the comforts and facilities of the same standard as those of the International teams from Dominions.

SELECTION COMMITTEE

A Selection Committee consisting of Prince K. F. Duleepsinhji (Jamnagar), Dr. H. G. Kanga (Bombay) and His Highness the Nawab of Pataudi (Pataudi) to select the personnel of the teams in the three India XI matches against the Australian team as well as the team visiting England in 1936. It was also decided that the Selection Committee should work in conjunction with an as-

(Continued on page 7).

INDIA TO EUROPE IN 36 HOURS!

New Plan Of Dutch Air Mail Service

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

The K.L.M. (Dutch Air Mail Service) will shortly put into service twenty-seater aeroplanes on the Amsterdam-Batavia Air route. These machines will fly considerably faster than those now in use.

Mr. J. A. Mayer (an official of the K.L.M.) who is on a brief visit to Madras, told the representative of a local English daily that if facilities for landing at night are provided, the Dutch planes would fly day and night and accomplish the flight from Karachi to Amsterdam in 36 hours.

Such facilities, he added, were now available in Europe. The Government of India had undertaken to provide similar facilities in India in the course of a year, but the countries between Cairo and Karachi were not likely to do anything to encourage night flying. Therefore, Mr. Mayer said, the schedules would be so altered as to fly the distance between Karachi and Cairo during the day, accomplishing the flight over the remainder of the distance during night.—United Press.

SHER SHAH'S TOMB AT SASARAM

Lightning Destroys Pinnacle Of Dome

SASARAM, Aug. 10

The pinnacle of the dome at the entrance gate of the Sher Shah's tomb was destroyed by lightning. Much damage not was done to the structure of the entrance gate except two or three cracks in the dome itself, the main building of the dome being untouched.—United Press.

ENGLISH PLAYERS FOR FINAL TEST

LONDON, Aug. 11

English Test players for the final Test at the Oval will be selected from the following:—

Wyatt, Robins, Walters, Read of Essex, Clay, Leyland, Mitchell of Yorkshire, Bowes, Barber, Hammond, Bakewell, Nichols and Ames. —Reuter's Special.

U. S. MOTOR INDUSTRY ADVANCE

Big Companies Plan Costly Reconstruction Programme

HEAVY OUTPUT OF 'AUTOS' IN JULY

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

Highly cheerful outlook confronts the American motor industry, judging from the current statements made by big companies. For instance, Buick is spending three million sterling on rehabilitation of manufacturing facilities, while the vast General Motors' undertaking has authorised expansion of their reconstruction programme, involving an outlay of ten million sterling, largely on overseas plants.

The American output of automobiles in July was over 30 per cent higher than that of July 1934.—Reuter's Special.

ALL QUIET IN SIAM

"Move For Ex-King's Return Must Come From Bangkok"

LONDON, Aug. 11

Rumours of trouble in Siam following the reported arrest of 15 non-commissioned officers proved erroneous. A Bangkok message states that the situation is entirely peaceful, while the Imperial Airways passengers who arrived at Singapore from the Siamese capital also report that nothing untoward has happened.

The Secretary of the Ex-King of Siam interviewed by Reuter at the Ex-King's residence at Surrey stated that the Ex-King had not been in touch with Siam since he abdicated. As far as any question of his return was concerned, any move must come from Siam. As far as they knew it was incorrect to state that Mr. Luang Pradit, the Siamese Minister of Interior who left Bangkok yesterday for London might come to see the Ex-King.—Reuter.

HUGE OIL ENTERPRISE

Jt. Stock Co. With Capital Of Rs. 25 Lakhs To Be Started In Bombay?

BOMBAY, August 11.

Further enquiries made by the 'United Press" about the oil enterprise proposed to be established in Bombay in the Joint Stock Company with a capital of about 25 lakhs of rupees is proposed to be floated to secure oil in bulk from Roumania and California and sell it in India.

The Company which is named as the "International Petroleum Company" will import petroleum products of all kinds like kerosene petrol and deisel oil. It has already entered into negotiations with the foreign refineries to secure a regular supply of oil and other petroleum products.

AT WADALA AND WADI BUNDER

The Company proposes to build two tanks like the gigantic capacity, one at Wadala, a suburb of Bombay and an installation for the storage of fuel oil at Wadi Bunder. The sphere of operation of the Company will be Bombay Presidency in the first instance and then it will extend to the whole of the country.

If the proposal succeeds as there is every indication, the petrol consumers in India will be profited immensely inasmuch as the price of petrol will be more competitive than what is being sold at present.—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST DECREE LAWS

Toulon Leaders Urge Workers To Continue Struggle

(Special Cable).

PARIS, August 11.

Twenty-thousand people of Toulon followed the funeral of the two victims of the recent rioting. Two hearses, draped with flaming red, went in a solemn procession through the city to the cemetery in the northern suburb where Labour and Communist speakers, addressing a huge crowd, condemned the rioting while urging the workers to continue the struggle against the decree laws. Not a single policeman or gendarme was seen along the whole route of the procession.

She Sings While Surgeon Plies His Knife!

MADAME GALLI-CURCI'S GOITRE TROUBLE REMOVED

No Fear Of Bad Effect, But Voice May Improve

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.

An operation was performed on the famous Italian Diva, Madame Galli Curci, under extraordinary circumstances. The Diva was singing intermittently during the operation to enable the surgeons to study its effect on her voice.

A local anaesthetic was administered and a large goitre, weighing over six ounces was removed from the neck. The operation lasted an hour and a half.

An artist in the meantime sketched pictures of the throat. Galli-Curci was serene and smiling throughout and referred to the goitre as a potato. Dr. Kegel, who performed the operation, opined that her voice would not be impaired, but may be improved.—Reuter's Special.

BLOOMING FLOWERS OF SEASON

Nice Variety Called Cattleyas At The Victoria Gardens

(From A Correspondent)

The flowers of topical interest in bloom just now in the conservatory near the lions' cage in the Victoria Gardens are some rare and beautiful Cattleyas. They are hybrid varieties and are magnificent on account of their splendour, size, beauty, and colour. They are called Cattleyas Hybrida Maronii, Cattleya Hybrida Ariel, Cattleya Hybrida Freya and Laelio-Cattleya Luminomena. These Orchids were brought to the Gardens in December, 1925 and have been successfully looked after ever since.

In 1824, Dr. Lindlay founded this magnificent genius. He named it in honour of Mr. William Cattley an ardent collector of rare plants, who had then the finest collection of orchids known at that early period.

Cattleyas are "Warm Orchids". They are the natives of Brazil, Central America and Columbia. A number of varieties are grown by hybridizing. They are best cultivated on the plains in the conservatories in hanging baskets.

VOLUNTEERS FOR LUCKNOW CONGRESS

The Organizing Secretary of the U. P. Congress Volunteers' Board, Lucknow writes:

A meeting of the U. P. Congress Volunteer Board will be held at Reception Committee offices (Lucknow) on Sunday the 18th August at 7 a.m. The Board, among other things connected with the Volunteer organisation will consider the question of immediately starting a revisionary training camp for trained Instructors of the Province, who will be deputed to organise the volunteer corps for the Next Session of the Congress. The appointment of recruiting Officers in various districts of the Province will also be made.

GANGES LEVEL RISES AT BENARES

BENARES, Aug. 10

The Ganges level which had subsided sometime back has now again began to rise. No loss of life or property is reported up to this time.

It appears that the level is in ascendance and if the rise continues, villages on either side of the Ganges will be affected.—United Press.

FAKIR CHAND'S FUNERAL

Largely Attended By Leading Members Of Bench And Bar

LAHORE, August, 10.

Fakir Chand's funeral procession, which started from his bungalow on the Fane Road was largely attended by leading members of the Bench and the Bar and notable persons, including Mr. Justice Jallal, Rai Bahadur Kanwarsein, Mr. B. R. Puri, Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal, Dr. Gopichand and others.

Mr. Fakirchand, who was a leading member of the High Court Bar was president of the Congress Nationalist Party of the Punjab and was associated with various public institutions and Trusts. He was 56 years of age at the time of death and was noted for his charitable disposition.

He was equally popular with the Arya Samajists and Sanatanists. He was an ardent advocate of Hindu Sangathan on national basis.—United Press.

"Nationalist" Who Was Always With Congress

SIMLA, August 11.

Lala Fakir Chand's death has cast a gloom in the Assembly circles. Bhai Parmanand says: "Lala Fakir Chand's death has shocked me. It is a great loss to the Assembly, particularly to the Nationalist Party and has created a gap in the public life of Lahore".

Mr. Satyamurthi says: 'The passing away of Lala Fakir Chand is a great loss to the Congress Party. Though he belonged to the Nationalist Party, he was always with us".—United Press.

ADVANCE FINE ARTS

Academy For Indore

INDORE (By Mail)

An academy of Fine Arts has been constituted at Indore under the Presidentship of Miss Indirabai Bhagwat, M. A. (Oxon)., the Officiating Director of Education, Holkar State. It is proposed to co-ordinate the activities of the Indore art school, the music circle and the Sahitya Samiti and a varied programme has been framed to promote interest in Fine Arts amongst the Indore intelligentsia.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN INDORE

INDORE (By Mail)

The Indore Legislative Council has passed by an overwhelming majority the Municipalities Amendment Bill introduced by Rai Sahib A. P. Bhargava. The Bill provides for an elected majority of members of the Municipal Council, an elected Chairman and makes the Executive Officer responsible to the Council, instead of being a Government officer. The bill will become law on receiving His Highness' consent.—A. P.

Lahore Labour Research Society Banned

GOVT. ORDER UNDER C. L. A. ACT

Houses Of Workers Searched And Books & Papers Seized

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

The Governor-in-Council to-day declared the "Labour Research Society," Lahore, an unlawful body under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and simultaneously a number of searches were carried out on the houses of the Society's members, including Mr. Mohanlal, Secretary, and Mr. Abdul Majid, who was involved in the Meerut Conspiracy Case.

PAPERS AND BOOKS SEIZED.

The searches lasted well into the night and it is stated that the police seized certain papers and books.

The Research Society has been issuing tracts on the labour question during the past two years and one of them was proscribed last August.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH ELECTIONS IN JANUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

General election in Britain is now expected in Januarry. Although a number of Goverrnment supporters strongly favoured autumn Reuter learrns that Premier Baldwin has virtually decided against an appeal to the country before early new yearr.

Mr. Baldwin had long consultations with his political advisers before he went on holiday to Aix-les-Bains. They put the case against the autumn election and according to the present indications the election will be held in January.—Reuter.

GERMANY BEATS ENGLAND

(Special Cable).

MUNICH, August 11.

In athletics Germany beat Great Britain by 75 points to 61. The outstanding performance was the Northerner Robert's victory in 400 metres in 47.7 seconds breaking the German record.

Other British winners in 800 metres were Stothard one minute 54.4 seconds; in 110 metres hurdles Finlay 14.4 seconds; in 200 metres dead heat, Sweeney and Rangley in 21.9 seconds. Germany won eight events including five field events and Britain five.

TABULATED ADLETS

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Experienced Organisers Agents either sex for Bombay and Suburbs on Rs. 30—50—100 monthly. Apply with testimonials. Shakti Insurance Company, Limited, Fort, Bombay. (4699)

Wanted—An young English-speaking Aya and an young governess for one child to an Indian Lady. Box No. 4660, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Smart, Experienced, Advertisement Canvassers for Insurance Monthly. Tempting Commission. Padma, Care Post Box 181, Bombay. (4686).

Wanted Immediately—A really proficient Lecturer in Wireless Technology. Must also be a good operator with practical knowledge of construction of Receivers and Transmitters. Decent salary. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 1516, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified lady doctor (Gujrati knowing preferred) for part-time service for a charitable dispensary. Apply stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected to Honorary Secretary, Grain Merchants' Association, Mandvi, Bombay. (4687).

Wanted Ladies for office and canvassing. Apply personally, at once. Health and Beauty Products, above A 1 Restaurant, Grant Road, Bombay. (4693).

Wanted a Gujrati Graduate to line with a high-class Gujrati family, staying mostly on hill stations. Main duties teaching of 3 young children. Apply with conditions and pay required. Box No. 4691, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—(1) A Graduate holding University Degree in Civil Engineering with at least five years' previous experience in building construction and maintenance. Salary Rs. 150-5-200. (2) An experienced Plumber at Rs. 2-8-0 per working day. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (1496).

Wanted influential Principal Motor Agents and Canvassers to represent an old Indian Insurance Office for Bombay City and Mofussil towns. Apply with references Box No. 4647, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Canvassers in City and Mofussil to sell on commission high class Ravasia Brand Washing Soaps. Apply Box No. 4685, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Lady Teacher, Parsi preferred, knowing Indian music, English and drill. Apply Post Box No. 4614, "Bombay Chronicle."

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel, next door to Central Station. Boarding and Lodging Rs. 4. Lodging only Rs. 2. (4681).

44. MEDICAL.

Cataract or Chronic eye-troubles, their bonafide harmless medication "Eyesun," world-wide reputed and tested. No operation. No obligation. If not price refunded. Phial 2|-. Stockists—P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. (1407).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

10 Monthly 16-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 150-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4623)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to secure orders for our attractive calendars. Easy terms. No security required. Oriental Calendar Mfg., Co., 18B (B.C.) North Chittaranjan avenue, Calcutta. (4694).

Wanted a Chief Agent for the Bombay Presidency well up in Insurance work and thoroughly conversant with organisation. Only persons capable of guaranteeing business need apply in confidence to the General Manager, the All-India United Assurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Lucknow. (4626).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Firms and Merchants requiring Buying or Selling medium for Articles of Merchandise on profitable terms, please apply to Tourist Agency, Gobichettipalayam. (4635).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Ten years' annual life reading. Rupees Two. State Birth Time, Year, Place, Poolow, Bakerahmed Street, Secunderabad. (4692).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 523 of 1934.

TARABAI widow of Manubhai D. Daru Plaintiff.
Vs.
MOOSAJI SHAIKH ESUFALLY MALLA and Others. Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 2nd April, 1935, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 19th August, 1935, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

ALL that piece of Government land situate at the Village of Danda, Taluka Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, on the East side of the B. B. & C. I. Rly., Santa Cruz Station, admeasuring about 4818 square yards and bearing Survey No. 54, Pot No. 1 and Faini No. 1, Entry No. D519, with all buildings or structures standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1935.

G. R. KHAIRAJ,
Offg. Commissioner.
1525.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULLA BACHOO, FATMABAI BACHOO and ZULEIKHABAI BACHOO, all of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

THAT any person or persons having any claim, right, title and interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and other structures standing thereon situated at Grant Road, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by actual admeasurement 723 square yards or thereabouts which said piece or parcel of land and tenement are registered along with other lands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 12, New No. 13489 and 13490 old Survey No. 182 and New Survey No. 6987 and bear Cadastral Survey No. 135 of Tardeo Division and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3963 and formerly Street No. 267B and now Street No. 396B and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by other property of the Mortgagors mortgaged to the Vendors, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Ardeshir Cursetji Powwalla and now partly by the property of Lalji Dungersei and Co. and partly by the property of Dr. Erachshaw J. Hakim, on or towards the South partly by the property of Manchharam Mukundrai and partly by the property formerly of Bai Rahimbibi but now of Manchharam Mukundrai and on or towards the West by the private Road leading to Grant Road.

Bombay Dated 10th day of August, 1935.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1524.

Public Notices

THE DECCAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

DECCAN HOUSE, BEZWADA

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that Messrs. Sriram & Co., Rustom Building, 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay have been appointed as our Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Berar. Messrs. S. S. Persha and V. K. Dhage are the present partners of Messrs. Sriram & Co.

S. GOVARDHAN RAO,
Managing Director.

Bezwada, D|25th July, 1935.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

SUMMARY SUIT NO: 1158 OF 1935.

Messrs PREMCHAND SHANTIDAS, a firm Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Messrs. BHAGWANDAS NETRAM, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

To
Messrs. BHAGWANDAS NETTRAM,
The Defendants, abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted the above suit against you for Rs. 1,315 and interest due to them under a Hundi, dated 3rd July, 1933, till Judgment, costs of the suit, and interest on Judgment at six per cent per annum. You are hereby summoned to apply to the Sitting Judge in Chambers for leave to appear and defend the suit within 10 days from the date of Publication hereof exclusive of the day of such publication, and to appear and defend the suit in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 1,315 and interest and for costs and interest on Judgment at six per cent per annum.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 27th day of July, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

1523.

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Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ABDULLA HAJI ABU, of Bombay Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 6, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed with reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Shaikh Abdulla Packmodia Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 537 sq. yards or thereabouts according to an Indenture of Conveyance, dated 1st August, 1924 and 534 6/9 sq. yards according to Collector's bill, dated 13th June, 1934, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 7623, Old Survey Nos. 1189 and 1190, New Survey No. 4513 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4314 Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7928 and 7944 and Street Nos. 19 to 29, 45 to 57 and 22 to 32 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Mohorumbai Moosabhai but now of Abdul Husein Esufally Gurkha on or towards the West by the said Abdulla Pakmodia Street, on or towards the North by the Second Cooper Street and on or towards the South by the first Cooper Street.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1935.

SOMJEE & CO.
Purchasers Attorneys.
1514.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE AT R. I. N. DOCKYARD OF FITTINGS EX. S. S. KARANJA.

By order of the Director of contracts Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 15th August, 1935, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at R. I. N. Dockyard 64 tons timbers in good condition, cabin doors, ladders, Fittings and Wooden Goods, Washstands, etc.

Full cash payment against immediate delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE GOOD WILL.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Mukundrao Krishnarao Hatangdi traded as C. I. B. Hansa, Toilet Manufacturer Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 13th August, '35, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, the right title and interest of the above named insolvent in the Good-Will of his firm of C. I. B. Hansa, Toilet Manufacturer.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE of valuable immovable property at Borah Masjid Street, Fort, (opp. Hassanali's Chawl) on MONDAY, the 26th August, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises under instructions from Mr. Pirojsha Pallonji Arsiwalla the 1st defendant in the High Court Suit No. 458 of 1935 (Dinbai wife of Hormasji Nowroji Writer v|s Pirojsha Pallonji Arsiwalla and Others) in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 2nd day of July, 1935 made in the said suit.

ALL that piece of quit and ground rent land admeasuring about 183 Sq. Yds. together with the dwelling house thereon situate at the North side of Borah Masjid Street within the Fort of Bombay bearing Collector's Old No. 776 and 776, New Nos. 5999 and 6000 Old Survey No. 834 and New Survey No. 8813 and 8813 and Municipal A Ward No. 2538 and Street Nos. 22-24-26.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis & Kanga, Attorneys for the Vender, 94 Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

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India Bill And Tory Party

TRIUMPH OF MR. BALDWIN

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Writing about the India Bill, the Political correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says:—

Imperial plane, just as the Protectionist revolution is its big achievement at home, and the Government and the House of Commons were entitled to-night to feel great pride at the completion of the task. This can still be said even though some would have preferred that the new Federal Constitution should not have been quite so cramped by safeguards to please the Tories, for, whatever its shortcomings in this respect, the new Constitution does mark the biggest advance yet towards Indian autonomy. In the political circumstances of the hour at home the advance might even be regarded as surprisingly liberal.

Whatever the safeguards, it is surely remarkable that a Parliament containing 460 Tories should give India even a rudimentary Federal Constitution, especially when it could show, in answer to any of the arguments from pledges, that so recent and so formidable a document as the Simon Report had laid down provincial autonomy as the limit of possible present advance. True, the announcement of the Princes that they were willing to enter a Federation changed the situation for everyone prepared for the utmost practicable advance, but a top-heavy Tory Parliament like this, wishing to resist all but the most cautious concessions, could have based its opposition very plausibly on the Simon Report.

MR. BALDWIN AND HIS PARTY

The die-hards did so, of course. It is to the credit of Mr. Baldwin—and to his credit alone—that his party was won over to the Federal scheme. He has done nothing so courageous in his whole career. All through his leadership he has tried to win his party over to a course of enlightened Toryism as opposed to the selfish obscurantism of his influential Right. The Right has for years watched this tendency with increasing hostility, and Mr. Baldwin knew from the beginning that by committing himself to federation he was challenging it dangerously on most formidable ground; and not only that, but that he was also straining the loyalty of his Right Centre, who had followed him trustfully so far but who might break with him in dread (however false the analogy) of creating another Ireland in India.

Mr. Baldwin deliberately staked his leadership on this step. It was the most pale and anxious Mr. Baldwin one has ever seen who faced the Tory Central Council on the famous White Paper. It was menacing enough to have Mr. Churchill leading the die-hards against him, but this occasion was also to show where the doubtful Right Centre stood. That was the real crisis of the Tory conflict on India, but Mr. Baldwin knew at the end of the day that all his party, save the die-hards, was standing behind him for the Federal plan. That was a great triumph for him. What has been not quite so much noted is the triumph he also had in the Cabinet. He managed to bring every one of his Tory colleagues over to the side of the bill, Lord Hailsham among them. Truly Mr. Baldwin has established an ascendancy over his party greater than that of any leader since Disraeli. There were later Tory conferences, and the die-hards, led by Mr. Churchill, were always promising such a revolt as should overwhelm Mr. Baldwin, but never did it spread beyond the die-hard group.

MR. CHURCHILL'S FIGHT

Then Mr. Churchill tumbled on the alleged Derby-Hoare attempt to tamper with witnesses from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce who were appearing before the Joint Select Committee. Once again Mr. Baldwin was facing a crisis, and the Government with him. If Mr. Churchill's allegations had been brought home it would have been the end of the India Bill and of Mr. Baldwin's leadership, and possibly of the Government. But the Committee of Privileges, which investigated the charges, found that they were without the slightest substance. Next Mr. Churchill fell back on the Parliamentary fight against the bill, but by this time he recognised that Mr. Baldwin had won, for he accepted the time-table for the bill. There was to be no last-ditch fight against the measure. The die-hards were content to have a reasonable opportunity of putting their case. That they did with considerable skill and, in the case of Mr. Churchill, with supreme ability. But it was a kid-glove fight. Such bitterness as there was only came to the surface in duels between Mr. Churchill and Sir Samuel Hoare, sharers of a deep mutual antipathy.

And so at the end of it all Mr. Baldwin has not only prevailed but he has come through with his party intact and even undamaged. All that the Indian struggle has done is to show once again that pure reaction is a lost cause, even within the Tory party. Reactionism went down on the Parliament Bill and on Ireland just as it has gone down on India. That is a thought not without mild comfort, faced as we are with the prospect of another five years of Tory government.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S STAND

Sir Samuel Hoare was so conspicuously successful in his handling of the bill that when he came to reconstruct his Cabinet Mr. Baldwin could not refuse him the Foreign Secretaryship. It was a joy to see how his imperturbable tenacity wore down by Mr. Churchill, so much more gifted, but, mercifully for Sir Samuel Hoare, so much more reckless, so much more of a gambler. A dramatiser of politics like Mr. Churchill might have prayed for any other adversary than this unimaginative, prosaic, but cool, competent Minister who always stood like a rock in the surge of Churchillian rhetoric, largely because he is temperamentally insensitive to rhetoric.

The Government should feel grateful to the Liberals for both the quality and the steadiness of their support. Mr. Isaac Foot, their chief spokesman in the Commons, rose to a commanding place in the debates. The theme was Liberal and constitutional and most congenial to his ardent Liberal mind. More than once he touched real eloquence, and several times he came off a handsome victor in bouts with Mr. Churchill. The Liberals have also cause for a little mild self-congratulation. They fought hard for the principle of direct election for both Houses in the Central Legislature. The Government would not yield in the Commons on the bill's provision for indirect eloectin. But when the measure got to the Lords it gave way to the extent of conceding direct election for the Council of State, or Upper House. Liberal pleasure in the concession is, of course, seriously qualified because it does not extend to the Lower House.

To many outsiders the Labour opposition to the bill seemed quite wrong-headed, but in putting the case for no bread at all rather than half a loaf Mr. Attlee and Mr. Morgan Jones did their job well right through the long debates.

Auction Sales

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AUCTION SALE OF KAMAT PRINTING PRESS, TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL IN ONE LOT AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in suit No. 569 of 1935 (Rangnath S. Kamat vs. Shanker S. Kamat and another) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 12th August 1935, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Gordhan Building, Parekh Street near West End Cinema, Girgaum:—

Kamat Printing Press comprising casting machine, treadles by Chandlers and Price, of various sizes, large lot of English, Gujrati, and Marathi types, cutting machines, galleys, Pressing Machine, Stitching Machines, Perforating Machines, Type-Cutting Machines, Boring Machines, iron pans, ink-rollers, etc. also furniture such as writing table, benches, chairs, shelves, binding tables, stools, etc. together with its goodwill in one lot as a going concern.

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INDIAN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IGNORED

Maharashtra Chamber's Charge-Sheet Against Government's Industrial Policy

In the course of his speech at the third Quarterly general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce held on Saturday, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Vice-president said:—

The growth and expansion of our foreign trade, even if it be not a process of exploitation pure and simple benefitting the foreigner and only incidentally giving employment to a few hundred thousand of our men, in its present form is not an unalloyed good and certainly not a proof of our prosperity. If we instead work up our raw materials and develop our own industries capitalised, directed and manned by our own people it will be to our interest even if we capture to begin with some portion of our market at present held by foreign manufacturers. In no country today under the present conditions, when science and technique have advanced so much and when they are making new strides almost every day revolutionising the manufacturing processes, it is possible to aim at rapid but successful industrialisation unless the State is ready to help this. A nation cannot be legislated into wealth and prosperity and protection alone will not solve the difficulties unless there is a proper development of the other indispensable features of modern economic life such as an adequate development of banking, good system of transport, well-adjusted railway and shipping tariffs and last but not the least an up-to-date system of commercial and industrial intelligence and statistics. The contemplated revision (downward) of the present revenue tariff which with its surcharges has afforded a varying measure of protection to a number of industries for some time past, the imposition of excise duty on sugar and match industries at the present stage of their development and the view of the Hon'ble the Finance Member of the Government of India that India has had a little too much of protection and the treatment which Government of India have given to the glass industry of the country and the way they have dealt with the Tariff Board's report on that industry do not however seem to augar well.

After referring to the indifferent attitude of the Government towards the Indian glass industry and Deccan Sugar industry. Mr Dahanukar said:—

I should like to take this opportunity to protest with all the emphasis I can command against the continuation of the policy of differential treatment to Indian commerce in respect of its representation in the legislatures of the land. Although Indian Commerce has a great stake in the industry and although it has great, permanent and vital economic interests, it is given less representation while non-Indian commercial interests are given representation which is out of proportion of their importance. This is the policy consistently followed in the past. If any one had expected a change or Modification in it on the eve of the inauguration of the new constitution, he must confess himself to a sense of keen disappointment. From the proposals of the Bombay Delimitation Committee in this behalf, it seems that so far as general commercial representation in the Bombay Legislative Assembly is concerned, only one seat is assigned to Indian commerce and this, it is suggested, should go, as before, to the nominee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, and 3 seats are assigned to European Commerce. 2 to the Bombay and 1 to the Bombay Trades Association. It is difficult in the first place to see on what principle non-national commercial interests are to have representation in the legislatures of the country, whether provincial or central, and secondly it is still more difficult to understand why their representation should be overdone when they are to be represented.

The proper course is to give greater representation to Indian Commerce. Failing this it is fair that it should at least have equal representation with European Commerce. This it is quite possible to do, by taking away the seat which is granted to the Bombay Trades Association, which is a small body and giving it to Indian Commerce, unless Government contemplate increasing the representation of Commerce by two more seats.

The Third International

MISTAKES COMMUNISTS HAVE MADE

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

What Karl Marx said of the Democrats in his day is true of the Communists in our own day—that they emerge from the most shameful defeat with looks of triumph on their faces. The Communists who make up the Third International tried to capture the trade unions in various European countries, but they failed miserably. Then they tried to set up rival trade unions, but they failed again. They talked much about direct action and armed rebellion, but in all the big historic battles on behalf of the working class—the general strike that repelled the German counter-revolution in 1920, the Austrian and Spanish insurrections last year—the Communists were hardly to be seen. Only when direct action was altogether senseless did the Communists take it, as in the futile German insurrections of 1921 and 1923 and the mad Estonian revolt of 1924. Even when in Germany they had a large following, thanks to the mistakes of the Social Democrats, they were unable to do anything that was not harmful to the working class. They helped reaction into power both directly and indirectly. They taught the Nazis lessons in demagogy, violence, and political cynicism. They were the allies of the Nazis in the assault on democratic institutions. The congress of the Third International is now meeting in Moscow. One might have thought that it would take some stock of the ruin it has brought about, but not at all: the congress explains amid much cheering that despite minor errors—there must, of course, be some "Leninist self-criticism"—the Communists were always fundamentally right and everybody else always fundamentally wrong. Perhaps the future of Europe will be with some form of Communism, but that it will never be with the Communism of the Third International is made much more certain by that International itself and its congresses in Moscow than it could ever be made either by Hitler or by Mussolini.—"Manchester Guardian."

STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES

Bill To Come Before Assam Council

SHILLONG, Aug. 10.

The next session of the Assam Legislative Council commences on September 10 and will be continuing till 18th of that month.

The most important matter to be discussed at this session will be the Report of the Provincial Delimitation Committee.

State aid to the Industries Bill also will be prominently considered and referred to a Select Committee.—United Press.

To Attend Afghan Independence Celebrations

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 10.

A Kabul report states that among prominent persons who have specially arrived to attend the Afghan Independence celebrations next week are three members of the Afghan Diplomatic Corps, Mr. Abdul Hussain Khan, Ambassador at Moscow, Sultan Ahmad Khan, Ambassador at Angora, and Mr. Ali Muhammad Khan, Minister Plenipotentiary in London.

King Zahirshah gave them audience.—A.P.

JAYAKAR SPEAKS ON "REFORMS"

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 10.

"The new constitution is coming and if you do not work it, others will work it," declared Mr. M. R. Jayakar speaking to Shikshavichar Mandal at Satara this noon. He proceeded "The India Act is passed" I admit, it requires to be modified. I tried to do it but nobody listened to it. You are to get it and it will be worked. Good men or bad men might work it."

"BACKBONE OF ADMINISTRATION"

Oudh Chief Judge Inaugurates Judicial Officers' Conference

LUCKNOW, August 10.

The Tenth Conference of the U. P. Judicial Officers Association was held with Sir Lalgopal Mukerji in the chair.

Inaugurating the Conference Sir Carleton Moss King, Chief Judge, Oudh Chief Court, paid a tribute to the work of the Judicial Service and said that the great bulk of the Judicial administration depended upon the Service which was more than the backbone of the administration. He also referred to the remark made by one of his predecessors, Sir Luis Stuart, that nowhere in India was the work done more thoroughly and more intelligently than in Oudh.

In his presidential address, Sir Lalgopal Mukerjee dealt with the grievances of the Service. He pleaded for Indianisation and suggested that subordinate judges should be given preference over I. C. S. men in the higher grade.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

His Excellency the Governor sent the following message:—"I am glad to learn that the Judicial Officers Association of the U. P. is holding its tenth conference shortly at Lucknow and it will have the advantage of hearing an inaugural address from Sir Moss King, Chief Judge, Chieff Court, Oudh. I am sure that conferences of this kind are of advantage to the Service. They encourage the maintenance of high standards of duty and achievement. They also tend to strengthen personal friendship and the feeling of fellowship so beneficial to the Service. We owe much in the U.P. to the Judicial Service and I send my best wishes for the success of the Conference.—A. P.

MONSOON STRONG IN BENGAL & ASSAM

General Rainfall In U. P., C. P. And Konkan

POONA, Aug. 11.

The monsoon has been strong in Assam, Bengal and Chota Nagpur and active in Upper Burma, East United Provinces and in East and North Punjab. The Monsoon continues to be weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Behar, Konkan, Lower Burma, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Kashmir and in North Hyderabad.

A few falls occurred in Orissa, West Central India, East and North Punjab, North-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay, Deccan, Malabar and South-east of Madras. Chief amounts of rainfall: Toungoo 3 inches; Bhamo 2; Tavoy one and a half; Myitkyina one; Cherrapunji twelve; Dinajpur five; Mymensing four; Shillong, Tejpur, Hazaribag, Daltonganj, three inches; Chittagong, Bogra, and Gaya, two inches; Silchar, Narayanganj, and Purnea one and a half; Jalpaiguri, Burdwan and Ranchi, one inch; Dehra Dun three inches; Gorakhpur, Benares and Pachmarhi, one inch; Lahore one and a half; Sialkot, Cherat, and Mahabaleshwar, one inch.

Forecast: Rainfall will be widespread and locally there will be heavy rains, in North Burma, Assam, North Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and it will extend to the United Provinces and Rajputana. There is also likely to be local falls in Sind, North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir and Punjab.—A. P.

Sir Sivaswamier's Homethrust At League

MYSORE, Aug. 9.

"It requires considerable courage to eulogise the League's achievements" said Sir P. S. Sivaswamier addressing the Mysore League of Nations Union. He added that of by colonising Abyssinia by force Signor Mussolini wished to revice the past Imperial glories of Rome and emulate the achievements of the greatest of Caesars.

This meant war. All diplomatic and pacific influences seemed ineffectual at this crisis.—A. P.

W. INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO.

The fifty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., was held on Saturday at their office in Apollo Street, Fort, when the Directors' Report and other items in the agenda were adopted.

Mr. Madhavji Damodher Thakersey presided.

Profit and loss account for the year ending March 31, 1935, showed a profit of Rs. 28,95,033-2-3.

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PUNJAB GOVERNOR BACK TO SIMLA

Shahidganj Dispute And After

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

The Governor of the Punjab with the Finance Member, Chief Secretary, Legal Remembrancer and Personal Staff, left for Simla to-day, after staying in Lahore for about a month.

It may be stated here that the situation in connection with the Shahidganj Gurdwara having taken a serious turn. His Excellency hurried down from his summer resort to the sweltering heat of the plains, and attended personally to every detail of the development.

Prior to his departure His Excellency gave a tea party at the Government House, which was attended by high officials and Magistracy. The entire Magistracy of Lahore as well as other Government officers paid encomiums to the tact and devotion to duty shown by Mr. S. Pratap, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Lahore, and other subordinate magistrates.—United Press.

"HIS TACT AND GREAT PATIENCE"

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 10.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, interviewed regarding the appointment of Lord Linlithgow as the next Viceroy said:—

"It was at one time taken for granted that the term of office of His Excellency Lord Willingdon who has been one of the most effective as well as one of the most popular of our Viceroys would be extended so as to enable him to inaugurate the new Constitution in the preliminary stages of which he has taken such a vital part. Events have shaped themselves otherwise, largely because of the delays that have unavoidably taken place and the practical certainty that Provincial system will be brought into operation not earlier than 1937 and that the Federal arrangements will not function in all probability until 1938 or 1939.

The Marquess of Linlithgow whose appointment as Viceroy has just been announced has the inestimable advantage of a close acquaintance with the agricultural and allied problems of all parts of this country. Having been one of the delegates to the Joint Parliamentary Committee and come in frequent touch with him, I can speak from personal knowledge of his great patience, tact, his careful study in all aspects of the many complicated questions that came up before the Committee over which he presided. We may well hope that he will carry on the splendid tradition of "suaviter in modo fortier in re" which Lord Willingdon has done so much to establish."—A. P.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Countess of Willingdon and their personal staff arrived in Simla to-day after their monsoon tour.

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'C. P. Government And Benda Incident

COUNCIL CARRIES ADJOURNMENT MOTION

NAGPUR, Aug. 10.

Mr. K. P. Pande moved the adjournment of the House in the C. P. Council to-day to discuss a matter of urgent importance, namely "the serious riot, arson and murder which have recently been committed by soldiers of the King's Regiment in the Village of Benda."

The mover recalled the circumstances of the incident and complained that no information was forthcoming regarding action taken by the authorities concerned. He wanted an assurance that such occurrences would not be repeated in future.

HOME MEMBER EXPLAINS.

The Home Member, Mr. Rao, explaining the Government position read out the Government of India communique of July 24 and added: "Government recognises that the occurrence is most regrettable and the House may rest assured that both Civil and Military authorities are doing their best to bring the guilty persons on both sides to justice. The Court of Enquiry has not yet given its findings and I cannot, therefore, anticipate them, but Government are satisfied that the enquiries are being pushed through with expedition. I can only ask the House to wait until they are complete."

The motion was supported by all sections of the House including Mrs. Ramabai Tambe, the only woman member.

SECRETARY INTERVENES.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. N. K. Roughton, intervening later in the debate explained that the contribution of a rupee each by the soldiers of the King's Regiment for the family of the deceased villager was not by way of compensation but should be considered as intended to satisfy the urgent needs of the family. The Civil and Military authorities were still investigating and Government were receiving reports from day to day and keeping in closest touch with developments. The Deputy Inspector General of Police was on the spot at present. The crucial problem was the difficulty of identification. He hoped that within a very short time the investigations would conclude and he appealed to the mover to withdraw this motion.

Several members complained that Government had failed to take action so far in spite of the fact that three weeks had already passed since the occurrence.

The motion was carried without division and the House thereafter adjourned.—A. P.

His Sixteenth Conviction

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Aug. 10.

One Ismail Hussein with several aliases and fifteen previous convictions was prosecuted before Mr. K. V. Naik for attempted house-breaking by Mr. P. A. Sanjana, the sub-inspector of police, Borivli.

He was found guilty and sentenced to a month and a half rigorous imprisonment.

FRESH ORDER UNDER 'TERRORIST ACT'

NARAINGANJ, Aug. 10.

Fresh orders under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act was promulgated by the District Magistrate to-day prohibiting all persons between ages 12 and 30 from loitering or frequenting between sunset and sunrise in fifteen important centres of public resort in this town.

This order will remain in force till August 31, next year.—United Press.

A PLEA TO ROMANISE INDIAN SCRIPTS

Indian Progressive Writers' Association's Bold Move

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
(By Air Mail.)

A few days ago, I referred to the activities of a band of young Indian students in this country who have formed an Association called the Indian Progressive Writers' Association, to promote revolutionary thought in the mind of Young India in the matter of writing and speech. It has continued to make steady progress without seeking undue publicity which is mainly due to the serious-mindedness of those young Indians who are the Executive of the Association. This week, the Executive took advantage of the presence in this country of Dr. Sunity Kumar Chatterjee, D. Lit., London, and of the Calcutta University.

COMMON SCRIPT FOR INDIA.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Zahir, whose name is familiar in the Indian student community in London, Oxford and Camoridge, Dr. Chatterjee made a plea before the members of the Association on Thursday night (July 1 in support of a common language and a common script for India. The attendance was flattering, not only to the lecturer but also to the Association, which was honoured by a few distinguished scholars Indian and European. One does not expect a subject of the type dealt by Dr. Chatterjee to attract a good attendance on a summer evening, when a call for the open air subordinates other considerations. However, as the lecturer put it to me at the end of the "Study Circle", "there is hope for India when young India does not engage itself in frittering away its energies in London in idle pastimes or frivolous entertainments."

Dr. Chatterjee at the outset declared that the fundamental unity of India transcended all the diversity that we noticed in our country. It was as old as the Hindu civilisation. Coming to the subject proper he admitted that in recent times we had a diversity of speech, we could not refuse to admit that we had also diverse languages. A linguistic survey of India had brought to us a host of languages in our country. In India we had 220 languages and if Burma was included, then we had about 146 languages. Therefore, in the opinion of the learned Doctor, the first thing that was requisite in India was the community of languages, whereby he also meant a community of tradition and culture.

LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY.

Dr. Chatterjee gave a background of the 14 great literary languages of India, which if reduced, he said, would come to ten great literary languages of the country. He gave the first place in order of their importance and merit to Hindustani this was followed by the discussion of the four main Aryan languages, including Gujerati, Marathi and Bengali. In his opinion, India was fortunate in not having fissiparous tendency available in countries like Czechoslovakia and Spain where they have yet to solve the problems of the Czechs the Slavs and that of the Catolian population.

"In spite of this linguistic diversity in India, the same was not felt, " added Dr. Chatterjee, "in ancient time nor in mediaeval period."

When the nationalist movement along Western lines began in the eighties people at first did not think of this quetion of national languag. People were blissfully ignorant of the need for a national language for political struggle. It was Rabindranath Tagore who pointed out in 1904 this incongruity of Indian life. It was at a political conference that the Poet delivered his presidential speech in Bengalee, whereas "our patriots talked in English." Tagore at that conference, however, put in a vigorous plea for the language of our country. So we gradually began to think in terms of a National language. We became conscious that the national movement was not made up of only lawyers, professors and doctors, but it embraced within its fold a large mass of people, merchants, workers and peasants, who though politically-minded, were not well up in English. So we had to approach these classes of people through something that they were able to understand and eventually the position of Hindustani as the national language of the country came into prominence.

MUSLIM GIFT TO INDIA.

The present positon of the Hindustani, said Dr. Chaterjee, was not accidental. Hindustani language has been one of the great gifts of Mahomedan rule in India. But he was convinced as were so many other authorities on languages that Pali language was a language of the Midlands and had in reality nothing to do with Bihar with which it was identified. Pali was acceptable to certain classes of Buddhists and it thus became the standard speech. The history of the Midlands had been as that of the tracts which supplied to Aryan India its 'lingua franca'. And consequently when we study these different languages, we do not fail to come to the conclusion that there is nothing, surprising at the position of Hindustani as the most national 'lingua franca' of ancient India."

Dr. Chatterjee then dealt with the other aspect of the language problem of India. Mahomedans look to Arabic and the Hindus turn to Sanskrit. But the lecturer could not understand why these two scripts should separate themselves in written language. He thought the real crux of the matter was shirked by the Indian National Congress. The problem was whether we should go to the Arabic or to the Sanskrit for our cultured words. To solve this intricate problem he felt that a closer rapproachement for Hindu-Muslim culture was necessary.

When Dr. Chatterjee illustrated how people in India wrote in the language of Delhi but spoke in the language of Benares, the audience could not help laughing, as the incongruity was so self-evident. Then the lecturer illustrated that although Hindustani was a great and important language of India, the number of those who can speak was not large as was the case with the Bengalee language. He contended that Bengalee was the 7th great language of the world, the six others included Spanish, Japanese, Russian, Chinese and English. He regretted that Bengalee was not accepted as the easier language.

MAHATMA'S PRESCRIPTION

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's 'fatwa' Dr. Chatterjee humbly pointed out that although India should be anxious to popularise Hindustani, it was incumbent upon us not to be too anxous about it. Though he strongly advocated the use of Hindustani as the national language of India, Dr. Chatterjee could not persuade himself to force it upon the people, as was suggested by Mahatmaji when he demanded that the proceedings of the Congress session should be conducted in Hindustani only. Of course, the lecturer admitted that there were certain inherent characteristics which made Hindustani difficult to understand. Again there was general laughter, even amongst the English audience, when he illustrated the use of genders in the Hindustani language. He thought that the grammar of Hindustani was not generous, because it had only two genders. He illustrated how funny it was to say "maine bhat khaya," "maine roti khayi" and "maine dal khayi."

Dr. Chatterjee then referred to the monogram that he recently published dealing with what he called 'The Bazar Hindustani of Bengal". He asserted that those who would study the monogram would not fail to agree with him that the Bazar Hindustani would be the future language of India According to Dr. Chatterjee, he has proposed a kind of simplified Hindustani. He finds by taking common basis from differtnt languages, such as Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit and even from English—we can have simplified form of Hindustani as our national language.

Incidentally, Dr. Chatterjee declared that the position of the English language could not be the same as that of Hindi or Hindustani. He did not share the views of those who suggested that English should be brought at the door of everybody in India. In his opinion, that was not possible. It was not possible unless education was widely spread in India, and it would be long in coming—probably 300 years more—if the present system continued. At the present moment, that course did not appear to be practical politics. However, the lecturer was not prepared to ignore the English language totally and he wanted it too. "If we want to come into direct touch with the outside world," he added, "English must be our window for the outer world. English is the main vehicle of world culture at present."

INDO-ROMAN ALPHABETS.

Then Dr. Chatterjee dealt with the question of scripts in India. He thought that the question of scripts was getting connected the Hindi language. This brought him to the conclusion that Roman letters were simplification itself of the whole problem. He therefore made a strong plea for Indo-Roman alphabets for use in India. "I believe," he concluded, "without any loss of national prestige or loss of anything, we can introduce in our country the use of Indo-Roman alphabets, though we have still to remain bi-literal."

Dr. Kedarnath Das Gupta felt that the one solution towards the unification of different languages was the introduction of one language in the world for universal use. He thought Esparanto was the language which would solve the problem of the world. To this Dr. Chatterjee replied "Civilised men will have two languages—English and his mother language. You cannot get away from it."

When asked what was the relation between Bazar Hindustani and the Technical language which is coming to India, Dr. Chatterjee stated." When we are rid of unnecessary things then we shall have a mobile and nervous instrument of expression. Not unitil then."

In order to give the members of the Association an opportunity of meeting one another, the Executive of the Indian Progressive Writers' Association held a social and dance on the following day, Friday, August 2. Over 100 people, members and their guests, had gathered at the Pindar of Wakefield in Grays Inn Road. The Association was honoured by the President of the Young P.E.N. and by representatives of the Austrian Writers' Association. The dance was a success as was the social in as much as it gave an opportunity of renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. People were seen taking in more than one language—French and German being more prominent when English was given a go-by.

SIKH LEADER HONOURED.

At the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday last, the Sikh community in London honoured its leader, Sardar Mohan Singh, member of the India Council, and his wife by presenting him an Address of Welcome. Dr. Dewan Singh, the President of the Khalsa Jatha (British Isles) supported by the Secretary, Mr. Uttam Singh Gheba, welcomed the guests of the afternoon. Over 200 people, friends of the two distinguished guests, joined the President in paying their tribute to the Lahore Sikh leader. Amongst those who were present included Sir B. N. Mitra, High Commissioner for India, Mr. B. Rama Rao, Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. Manohar Lal, ex-M.L.C. of Lahore, Rai Bahadur Buta Ram of Patiala, Sir Abdul Qadir, Lady Qadir, Representatives of the India Office, Mr. G. D. Birla, Dr. Subba Rao, and Dr. C. L. Katial. The Marquis of Zetland and Lord Lothian expressed their inability to be present owing to their absence from the town. Sardar Mohan Singh thanked his friends for the honour they had done him that afternoon.

The Khalsa Jatha represents the mass of the Sikhs who come to this country for education, business and other purposes. This Jatha was started in 1908 and occupies its present headquarters in the Bhupindra Dharamshala, 79 Sinclair Road, Kensington W. 14 through the generosity of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. This provides a suitable place for the monthly and other religious meetings of the Jatha. It brings together Indians in general and Sikhs in particular into closer contact with one another.

Indian functions in London have earned a reputation as being successful functions. But an exception occurred this week when at the invitation of Atya Begum Saheba only about twenty guests turned up under the auspices of the newly formed association. "Three Arts Au Revoir" at the Princess Restaurant on Wednesday afternoon to meet the guests of honour Sir Radhakrishnan and Presidents of the National League and the Hindustani Speaking Union. The other two guests. Sir Radhakishas and Miss Foyle, President of the National League did not attend the function.

WORKING OF INDORE CITY MUNICIPALITY

Maharaja Appoints Committee Of Inquiry

INDORE (By Mail)

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has appointed a Committee consisting of a Finance Minister, the Home Minister and the Huzna Secretary to examine the working of the Indore City Municipality and suggest improvement.—A. P.

Mr. T. M. P. Mahadev has won the second prize of 200 Dollars in the International Competition on the subject "How can Youth Contribute to the Realisation of a Universal Religion?" offered to the youth of Asia by the New History Society, New York.

SURREY MAKE 467 FOR 6

Closing Scores In County Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The following are the closing scores in the cricket matches commenced to-day:—

Surrey v. Hampshire:—Surrey 467 for six (Sandham 107, Squires 101, Barling 136 batting).

Worcestershire vs. Northamptonshire:—Worcester 365 (Martin 191 (batting) Northants 52 for one.

Somerset vs. Glamorgan:—Glamorgan 309 for nine (E. Davies 147, batting, Dyson 82.)

Yorkshire vs. Warwickshire:—Yorks 354 (Mitchell 56, Leyland 95, Sellars 55, Warwick four for nil.)

Nottinghamshire vs. Middlesex:—Middlesex 421 for six (Hart 68, Hendren 141, Human 116 (batting.)

Lancashire vs. Leicestershire:—Leicester 182 (Armstrong 81, batting, Hopwood five for 34); Lancs 79 for six.

Derbyshire vs. Essex:—Derby 153 (Skinner 59, Read 4 for 48); Essex 176 for eight (Cutmore 63.)

Sussex vs. Kent:—Sussex 320 (Cook 73, Pearce 76, Freeman 5 for 197; Marriott 4 for 79).

Gloucestershire vs. South Africans:—Gloucester 279 (Sinfield 102, Neale 61); South Africans 244 for four (Viljoen 64, batting.) —Reuter's Special.

RANGERS TROUNCE ARBROATH

Results Of Scottish League Matches

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the Scottish League First Division to-day:—

Aberdeen 3, Celtic 1.
Albion 1, Dunfermline 3.
Clyde 1, Airdrieonians 1.
Hamilton 2, Dundee 2.
Hearts 2, Patrick 0.
Kilmarnock 2, Motherwell 3.
Queenspark 1, Ayr 2.
Queen of South 1, Hibernians 1.
Rangers 6, Arbroath 0.
St. Johnstone 3, Third Lanark 1.—Reuter's Special.

TWO BRITISH RECORDS BROKEN

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Aug. 10.

At White City, two British records were broken. In Women's Athletic Championships, in heat, hundred metres Hiscock returned eleven, nine-tenths seconds breaking his own record by three-tenths.

In 800 metres, Halstead returned two minutes, fifteen and three-fifths seconds.

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

(Continued from Page 6.)

nationalism at home too fast for free movement and natural growth.

The vested interests, moreover, tend to eliminate competition from among themselves by forming Combines, Trusts, Monopolies, which seek ever and ever again to reduce the needless intermediaries in the process of production and consumption of wealth. The holding company, the interlocking directorate, the chain store, banking monopolies, are all devices for the same common end. At the same time, because of their growing greed to capture foreign markets, and the consequent need to produce economically and ever more economically, these new corporations, or industrial productive organisations, strive to chain science and invention to their chariot wheels. They avail themselves of every discovery, every improvement, every new machine, every new method to reduce the costs of production. Rationalisation of industry and commerce, transport and banking, is a fine device to increase the aggregate volume of production, and smoothen the task of distribution. The same influences work towards creating, stressing or perpetuating international rivalries or armed hostilities. But it also reinforces the workers' ancient objection to power-driven machinery, viz., that it causes unemployment for workers, overproduction of material commodities, and consequently a prolonged depression in prices.

Need For Authority

Under these conditions, there is a constant need for every progressive or ambitious community to negotiate suitable Treaties with neighbours and customers to provide a reasonable outlet for the community's surplus produce, and secure adequate supply of the raw materials needed for its industry. Commercial rivalries are thus added to the old political antagonisms; and a whole armoury of commercial weapons is devised to lend strength in international bargaining or brow-beating. Where weak and backward communities are still open to foreign domination, there are the horrors of the so-called colonial system; or threat of wars between rival imperialist exploiters. Under these conditions, also, there is needed, at home, strong organisation and close discipline, to control, or check, the forces of discontent and unemployment, brought about by intensive and rapid industrialisation. To carry out ruthlessly the colonial system, or the wars of imperialist rivalries; and to keep in check the domestic unrest of the dispossessed classes, you need a strong, centralised authority, equal to the double and often conflicting emergency.

But the status of Authority has been considerably weakened by the impact of the last World War. The dread of more powerful, or unrelenting, neighbours adds to the need for reviving the weakened and degenerate authority, which alone can equal and cope with those neighbours, more advanced and wealthy and powerful though they be, who still ceaselessly occupy themselves in devising further means for their own aggrandisement and enrichment. To restore authority, and revivify it; to buttress it with seemingly full popular support; to charge it with the mission to reconstruct or reorganise the social structure of the community, and help it fulfil its destiny, Fascism becomes irresistible.

(To Be Continued)

Man Can Live Without Vote But Not Without Bread

HIGH FINANCE, MOST POTENT FORCE IN POLITICS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

The inaugural meeting of the St. Paul's College Economic Society was held yesterday afternoon in the College when Mr. G. L. Mehta delivered a speech on "Economic Foundations of Politics." Rev. Mr. C. S. Milford, Principal of the College, presided.

"Society is composed of economic groups and interests according to different degrees and kinds of possessions and occupations," said Mr. Mehta in the course of his speech, "and the forms of government rest upon this social organisation. Politics, dealing as it does with Government, is mainly concerned with conflicts among different interests and these are predominantly economic." Several political thinkers and philosophers, from the earliest times, have interpreted political theory and evolution in economic terms. The greatest exponent of the economic motivation in politics was Karl Marx for whom all politics consists in the conflict of classes brought about by the changing methods of economic technique. If a study of political thought shows the vital relation between the forms and functions of the State, on the one hand, and the economic composition of society, on the other, a study of constitutional history also shows the importance of the economic factor in the evolution of Governments. All political upheavals which shake the foundations of Society have been caused by hidden economic currents. The French revolution was a struggle for power between the three estates of the realm; referring to the economic causes that led to the revolt of the American Colonies, Lord Acton remarked that it was three-pence that broke up the British Empire. Throughout social history the balance of forces between economic interests has largely determined the forms and evolution of political constitutions. An analysis of national assemblies would show that the desire and struggle of each class of society to be admitted to a share of power and control led to its representation in the legislatures; until universal suffrage came, people were not represented in such bodies as abstract personalities but it was the propertied groups, classes, estates and interests which found representation. Constitutional reforms or adjustments seek to attain a balance between several groups and interests. But even numerical democracy has not solved the most fundamental of all contradictions in society, namely, the conflict of interests and groups. The fact, however, is that the numbers of the majority do not really give them any power even in a democratic State because the social prestige, the command of capital, the control over education and the ownership of the press, all these belong to the privileged classes and immensely outweigh in terms of effective power the nominal voting rights of the many. No amount of political rights or civic freedom can make the labourer or the peasant equal in political influence to a millionaire. The antagonism between political doctrines and the actual facts of political life has created serious discontent with representative government.

THE FUNDAMENTAL POWER.

The economic motive cannot constitute the whole explanation of a political institution like the State for there are forces like nationalism which are determined by instincts and sentiments not always economic in character. Nevertheless economics and politics unite in such forces and tendencies as imperialism and wars between nations have their roots in economic ambitions and rivalries. It is essential for us in India to realise that without an economic outlook, politics would tend to become timid and short-sighted opportunism. The political future of the nations depend upon their economic position and political reforms are futile without the power of the purse and the effective right to mould the economic destiny of the nation. For the fundamental power in society to-day is economic power.

HIGH FINANCE AND POLITICS.

It is absurd to differentiate production and distribution of wealth from the State which protects, regulates and taxes property and wealth and controls currency and credit which are the very basis of economic activities. Take the number and character of measures coming up before a modern legislature and the economic significance of politics will be immediately evident. Economic environment profoundly affectes, even if it does not actually determine, the character and operations of political institutions. Since the war which was to make the world safe for democracy, there has been extera-Parliamentary forms of dictatorship and decline of democracy. Party alignments even in democratic countries are taking economic shapes and the centre of power has shifted from Parliament to high finance which has been the most potent, subtle and ubiquitous force in modern politics. Modern economic technique gave a new character to imperialism while imperialism in its turn has given a new political complexion to industrialism. Economic competition utilises such measures as tariff contests, colonial intrigues and scrambles and eventually war. Even those who demand a clear-cut separation between politics and economics insist that the State, a political institution, should safeguard their property, ensure them security, preserve trade routes, secure concessions for them in regard to raw materials or markets, levy tariffs and give bounties and protect their capital investments. The division between politics and economics is demanded only when the political State performs economic functions which conflict with the interests of the particular group or class concerned.

Economics is concerned with the daily lives of men and women and permanent human occupations; politics, on the other hand, deals with voting and representation and administrative affairs of the people. Men can, after all, do without the ballot but not without bread. If the production of wealth has always been a source of political influence, the distribution of wealth is becoming an issue of politics. The basis of the State is economic; all depends upon the soundness of national wealth. But national wealth does not mean merely more money in the exchequer; it means more bread to the hungry, more clothes for people who cannot hide their nakedness; it means education, independence, manhood and self-respect. It is only in so far as we make economics consciously and scientifically the basis of politics that we shall achieve truer emancipation.—

Diabetes Mellitus

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 13, 1991.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 12 1354.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 10, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 19m.
Sunset: 7h. 9m.
Hightide: 10.34; 22.11.
Lowtide: 3.22; 16.39.
Results of M.S. Examination (Translation test) University Buildings, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 13.

Municipal Corporation: Nomination of candidates for by-election from "B" (Mandvi) Ward.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 14.

Cocoanut Day: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

THE ROMANCE OF RUBBER."

In the "Adult Education through the Cinema" series "The Romance of Rubber" will form the Subject of an illustrative lecture at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.). An entrance fee of one anna only is charge

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort,) to-day (Monday) at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rustom Dinshah Dastur Meherji Rana will speak on "Marraiage blessings and its moral.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute hall Sukhadvala Bulding, Raveli Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Behramgore Tahmuras Anklesaria, M. A. will expound the Ahunavaiti Gatha Chap. 4 (Yasna Ha 31) strophes 4 and 5.

SRI RAMACHANDRA BHAJANA SAMAJ.

Under the Auspices of the Sri Ramachandra Bhajana Samaj, Dadar (B.B. & C.I.) 'Sravana Upakarma' which is falling due on Wednesday, the 14th instant will be conducted at the C.K.P. Hall, Ram Maruthi Road, Dadar The Samaj Purohit will be in attendance at the Hall from 7-30 A.M. (S.T.).

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Samaj will be held on (Sunday) the 18th instant, at 8-30 a.m. in the Samaj final corrector Local 60-61

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Stolen Harmony" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Folies Bergere" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Vagabond Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi" Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dhuwan-Dhar" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pujarini" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"It Happened one Night" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Fashionable India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dashing Girl" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bulldog Jack" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

Rig Vedi and Yajurvedi Upakarmam will be conducted in the Asthika Samaj Hall on Wednesday the 14th instant by Sjt. Rangavadhyar Ramaswamy Vadhyar and Vydeswara Vadhyar from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. Detailed programme will be put up on the Notice Board of the Samaj.

RIG YAJURVEDA SRAVANA UPAKARMA

The Rig Yajurveda Sravana Upakarma will be performed by Bramhasri Vaidyanatha Srouthi (known as Melatur Vadhyar) on Wednesday. the 14th instant at Napoo Hall, Matunga G I P. Bombay between 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.

NIMBKAR DEFENCE FUND.

The Secretary of the Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay writes:—

On behalf of the Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay Rs. 44-2-3 has been collected for the 'Nimbkar Defence Fund'. The amount has been forwarded to Mrs. R. S. Nimbkar, the General Secretary of the Municipal Workers' Union who is standing his trial under Sec. 124A at Madras. One Bhavani Mahadu, Mochi, a municipal worker in the workshop has donated a sum of Rs. 10 for this fund."

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the Council of the B.P.C.C. will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

A special general meeting of the Journalists' Association of India will be held in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, 107, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay on Tuesday, 27th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to elect office-bearers for the current year.

TREMENDOUS RUSH

On Saturday and Sunday! Acclaimed by thousands as the greatest picture seen in Bombay during the few recent months!
PRIZE WINNER PICTURE of the Major Award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences!

It Happened One Night

with the Screen's Greatest Lover
CLARK GABLE
and the Bewitching Lady Divine
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
together for the first time in a romance of love and adventure.
LILTING SONGS IN THE OMNIBUS.
LOVE SCENES IN AUTO CAMP.
THE ALLURING RUNAWAY HEIRESS IN HER LOVE TANGLES WITH A HE-MAN.
The funniest entertainment of the year!
A FRANK CAPRA Production. A Columbia Super Picture.

It Happened One Night

Also showing:
A MUSICAL CARTOON IN ENTIRE TECHNICOLOR.
"Babes at Sea"
The First of Its Kind in India.
Daily 6-30 & 10 p.m. Matinee on Wednesday at 3-30 p.m.
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MONOPOLY IN COTTON TRADE

Mahajan Sabha Warns Against Harmful Legislation

The tenth annual gathering of Shree Mahajana Sabha was celebrated at Hargovind Desai's Wadi, Bhuleshwar, on Sunday evening, Mr. Shivarajmal Punamchand, Vice-President of the Sabha, presiding.

Mr. Shivalal Narpatlal Maniar, the Secretary, in the course of his annual report traced the gradual progress of the Sabha since its starting in 1925. He quoted several figures to show that the business turned out by the Sabha was increasing by leaps and bounds year after year. He sounded a note of warning that the concentration of cotton business in the hands of a single Association as was sought to be done by Legislation was bound to do incalculable harm to the business community in general and to those dealing in cotton in particular.

Narrating the general activities of the Sabha, the Secretary said that it protested against the linking of the rupee to Sterling and the 18-d ratio and also sent in a deputation to the Central Government protesting against the Indo-British agreement.

A dinner was given in connection with the function, which was attended by more than 3,000 persons.

Killed By Motor Car

Knocked down by a motor car proceeding along Lady Jamshedji Road on Saturday evening, a worker of the Road Department of the Bombay Municipality, one Vithu Bhima, died on the spot.

Unmindful of the fatal accident, the car was driven away towards Bandra. The Mahim police are making enquiries to trace it.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal.
A Selection of Indian Music.
A variety Programme.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour selections.
2-0 p.m. Close Down.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME
5-30 p.m. A Relay of Empire Station if satisfactory.
6-0 p.m. Indian Programme, Gayak Bhagat Krishna of Nepal will sing.
7-30 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana by Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
8-0 p.m. Here and There By Chitragupta.
8-15 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
8-45 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-15 p.m. Modern Poetry Reading By Marjorie H. Cleary, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M. The Poems of Alfred Noyes.
9-30 p m The V.U.B. Ensemble. Directed by Dominic J. Periera.
10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

p.m.
7-30—Big Ben. The Aberaman Original Silver Band: conductor R.S. Howells. Trevor Watkins (Tenorr)
8-00.—"Mareo the Chief" A story by Alec Waugh, read by the Author.
8-15.—Sonata Recital. Frederick Grinke (Canadian Violinist) and Dorothy Manley (Pianoforte).
8-45.—The B.B.C. Northern Orchestra; leader Alfred Barker; conductor, Crawford McNair.
9-15.—Ballad Concert. Constance Stocker (Contralto) and Ridgway West (Tenor).
9-45.—Dance Music.
10-00.—The News.
10-15.—Dance Music (continued).

"GITA-RAHASYA" IN ENGLISH

BOMBAY, August 10.

Last week a meeting was organised by the Bharat Kaladarsha Samaj, Bombay, to congratulate Mr. B. S. Sukhthankar, B.A., L.L.B. for rendering into English the monumental work "Gita Rahasya", written in Marathi by the late Lokamanya Tilak. After speeches were delivered eulogising the services of Mr. Sukhthankar, which he rendered in this respect even at great personal inconvenience, Nyaya Ratna Prof. Vinod. M. A. the high authority on Hindu Philosophy and Methaphysics, who presided on the occasion recommended the work for its accuracy.—A. P.

Interesting Week-End Cricket In City

Tall Scoring: Wadkar Of Hindu Gym. Makes Century And D'Avoine 97 For "Smugglers"

"Smugglers" made history on Sunday in the cricket match with the Parsi Gymkhana, played in glorious weather on a good pitch. While Godambe and Talpade of the "Smugglers" shattered their opponents' wickets playing havoc with the leather D'Avoine and Hasan merellessly flogged the Parsi bowling, scoring 97 and 85 runs respectively.

D'Avoine was the hero of the day, and played faultless innings. The enthusiastic spectators cheered him vociferously as he came back to the pavilion. narrowly missing the century by three runs. It was found his cricket bat was broken.

The Parsi Gymkhana who went in first to bat, were dismissed for 112.

The "Smugglers" made 301 runs for the loss of 4 wickets and declared.

AT HINDU GYM.

Brilliant cricket was witnessed on Saturday and Sunday at the Hindu Gymkhana who were pitted against the Baronet Cricket Club. There too, the "Baronets" were beaten outright, their score being 211 all out, as against the Hindu Gymkhana's 254 for 4, declared.

The bright spot in this game was the remarkable century scored by R. R. Wadkar, who gave only one difficult chance which was rejected. Wadkar carried his bat unbeaten on Saturday evening and did not bat further as he wanted to give a chance to others.

AT ISLAM GYM.

Apparently, this week-end marked the heyday of batsmen At the Islam Gymkhana on Sunday, Khan of the Spencer Cup XI; made 95 runs against the home team. He gave two chances, but the Islam Gymkhana players did not accept, a mistake which proved costly.

SCORE.

PARSI GYMKHANA.—(1st Innings).

F. K. Nariman, b. Talpade	18
J. A. Dadyshet, b Godambe	5
P. N. Mehta, 1-b-w b Talpade	1
J. S. Lawyer, b A. G. Kajie	11
B. K. Kalapesi, b Talpade	3
P. K. Mistry, b Godambe	40
H. B. Vasania, b Godambe	3
A. J. Wadia, b Talpade	5
R. W. Kasinath, b Godambe	0
C. D. Billimoria, not out	5
D. J. Dastur, 1-b-w, b Godambe	0
Extras	11
Total	112

"SMUGGLERS".—1st Innings.

D. D. Hindlekar, b Dastur	45
E. A. Merchant, b Kalapesi	2
M. Hasan, b Kashinath	85
P. A. D'Avoine, b Kashinath	97
M. Habibullah (not out)	46
S. G. Khairaz (not out)	1
Extras	25

Total for 4 wkets (declared) 301
"Smugglers" won the match.

HINDU GYM. vs. BARONET.

At the Hindu Gymkhana, Champak Mehta captained the home side, who batted first, while Mr. J. Havewalla led the Baronet Cricket Club to the field. The Hindu Gymkhana declared, at 254 for 4 wickets, on Saturday evening, leaving the whole of Sunday to the Baronets, who were however, out for 211. The Hindu Gymkhana thus secured victory.

Mr. Patel of the Hindu Gymkhana, who scored 87 and was well on his way to century, hit the wicket and was out.

SCORE.

HINDU GYMKHANA.—(1st. Innings).

J. P. Kapadia, b J. Havewalla	6
M. Bhagwandas, b J. Havewalla	35
R. R. Wadkar (Retired)	100
B. R. Patel, b F. Nariman	87
C. N. Mehta, (not out)	18
R. J. Gharat (not out)	1
Extras	7
Total for 4 wkts, (declared)	254

D. N. Mehta, K. R. Lotewalla, M. S. Naik, M. B. Pathare and P. Kaparde did not bat.

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.—(1st Innings).

P. E. Palia, c and b Pathare	11
F. R. Nariman, st. b Bhagwandass	12
F. E. Kapadia, st. b Bhagwandas	26
M. N. Dalal, c and b Bhagwandas	39
J. H. Wadia, b Pathare	54
J. Havewalla, c and b Pathare	32
A. G. Bode c and b Bhagwandas	1
N. F. Mistry, c and b Bhagwandas	0
H. Mistry, 1-b-w, b Bhagwandas	15
F. Gai c and b Pathare	13
M. G. Kapadia (not out)	2
Extras	7
Total	211

ISLAM GYMKHANA.—(1st Innings).

Y. Ismail, c and b Dhondy	6
Habib Khan, b Dhondy	29
S. M. Kadri, b G. Mistry	17
Akbar Peerbhoy (run out)	39
Salebhai Heptullah, b Khote	0
A. A. Hakim, b D. Havewalla	11
K. S. Jalaluddin, (run out)	0
I. A. Nagori, c and b Dhondy	11
Habib Hashambhoy, c and b Dhondy	5
A. M. Turk, b Dhondy	9
Faiz Tyabji (not out)	0
Extras	4
Total	107

SPENCER CUP XI.—(1st Innings).

M. Khan, b Heptulla	95
J. Khote, b Hashambhoy	13
J. B. Patel, b H. Khatras	45
D. Havewalla, run out	31
K. Meher-Homji, b Nagori	11
W. H. Kapadia, b Heptullah	3
K. Bharucha, b Hashambhoy	24
P. Dhondy, (run out)	4
P. Governor, (not out)	3
G. Mistry (did not bat)	
Extras	18

Total (for 9 wkts) declared 252
(Spencer Cup XI won the match).

HINDU GYM. 'B' TEAM vs. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

At the Esplanade Maidan a match was played on Sunday between the Hindu Gymkhana XI 'B' team and the John Bright Cricket Club.

Hindu Gymkhana made 122 runs and the John Bright Club were all out for 77 runs. The Hindu Gymkhana 'B' Team won the match.

PLIGHT OF TRAMWAY WORKERS

Annual Meeting Of Union Condemns Action Of B. E. S. T. Co.

(From A Correspondent).

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Tramway Men's Union took place on 9th instant in Dhurr Hall, Dadar, at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the Union, being ill, Mr. Lalji Pendse, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Union, who voted to the chair. The annual report and audited balance sheets were unanimously adopted. The old office bearers were virtually re-elected with the addition of Mr. S. A. Dange, one of the founders of the Union, who is now elected as the General Secretary.

Resolutions condemning the action of the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd. for not recognizing the Union, for discontinuing the practice of interviewing Union's deputations, for not paying full bonus even when they obtain huge profits in their business, year after year, for introducing a number of practices such as Bedows Timing system, division among workers such as X-rate, S-rate and C-rate workers with different conditions of wages and facilities etc., for not giving higher grades to workers who have been long in their service, for reducing workers and discharging them almost for no reason or for trivial reasons, were unanimously passed.

Resolutions condemning the Government policy of repression against working class movement were also unanimously adopted.

The efforts of bringing about unity between the N. F. T. U. and A. I. T. U. C. for workers' economic struggle and between A. I. T. U. C. and the Indian National Congress on anti-Imperialist issues were welcomed by a resolution.

The proceedings terminated in honouring the number of invited guests including Comrade Lahiri of Calcutta.

ALLEGED FORCIBLE CONVERSION

Arya Samajists' Application For Transfer Of Case Turned Down

PATNA, Aug. 10.

At the Patna High Court His Lordship Mr. Justice Rowland dismissed the application of five Arya Samaj workers, who are being prosecuted for committing an alleged offence of forcibly converting some Christians to Hinduism.

It is alleged that they were made to sit for a while and their heads were shaved and a tuft of hair was left on the back portion of their heads.

On the above allegations they are being tried in the court of the S.D.O. of Latehar who, it was alleged by the petitioners, was on intimate and visiting terms with Christian Missionaries. The petitioners, therefore, apprehended that they would not be fairly and impartially tried, in the course of the said S.D.O. They therefore filed the present application for transfer of their case to some other competent court.

His Lordship declined to interfere.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Interesting Visitors

The week that has passed by is remarkable in more ways than one. It had some liveliness owing to the arrival of the Japanese Ambassador-Extraordinary, whose arrival was availed of to express what the Indian millowners,—the Bombay Millowners in particular—thought about the Japanese fents. If anything, the Japanese emissary was too clever for our millowners. He hinted in a rather astounding manner, that, for any irregularity alleged Indians in Japan were responsible. If only the Ambassador Extraordinary went round one of the noted foreign cloth markets in the city, every merchant will whisper into his ear that he is prepared to execute any order from Japan to any extent, and that the ordered goods would be delivered to any port c.i.f. The ambassador hinted Governmental action to check these abuses and perhaps he is aware of the extent to which the State at present interests itself in such matters.

Another noteworthy visitor has been Capt. Alanx T. Eadon, who found a blessing in disguise in the Karachi propaganda against the proposed Aeronautical Training Centre. Matters have been speeded up since the publication of those letters and he is well on his way for the registration of the Company.

And the Red Indians, who were on board the "President Polk" which called at Bombay on Thursday.

And the meetng of the Board of Cricket Conttrol of India, had attracted to the city representatives of various organisations in the country and it was only proper that such an mportant meeting should have been held in Bombay, the home of Indian cricket.

Waste Of Water

It is unusual to flush gullies any bye-lanes in the city when dame nature bestows showers of rain in the monsoon, but this is done by the staff of the Health Department. The flushing of gullies and bye-lanes is very urgently required in the hot season when they give out a nauseating and sickening smell but during that period, on the plea of shortage of water in the Tansa Lake, this is not done. A number of citizens have to cry for water all the seasons of the year and there are buildings in the city where even ground floors do not get adequate supply of water. It is, therefore, hard for some of the citizens to be compelled to see the water being wasted in flushing the gullies and bye-lanes, though it is raining, while they themselves remain without a bucketful of water. The Tansa Lake which was overflowing this time last year, is not yet full and is about 5,000 million gallons short of its usual full capacity. It is hoped the Municipal authorities will adopt a sane policy for the adequate and sufficient supply of water to all citizens and stop unnecessary waste of water.

SANTACRUZ-JUHU ROAD

Scheme Of Loan Of Rs. 3 Lakh For Asphalting 3 Miles Length

(From Our Own Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Sunday.

The main Santa Cruz-Juhu road, leading to the Juhu Beach, has a very heavy motor traffic, and it taxed a good deal the finances of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee now defunct. But with the merging of the Santa Cruz N. A. C. into the Bandra Municipality, the maintenance and the upkeep of the road passed into the hands of the Juhu Municipality. And although the Juhu Municipality is under the direct control of the Collector of the Suburban District as its Chairman, the task of the maintenance and the upkeep of this motor to highway proved a bit difficult owing to the poor financial condition of the Juhu Municipality consequently the condition of the road was going from bad to worse and there was a good deal of row over it.

3 LAKHS LOAN.

But I now understand from a reliable source that the matter, has been seriously taken up by the Juhu Municipality and it is decided that the whole road running as far as Sheth Narottam's bungalow—a good three miles in length—should be asphalted. As the heavy liability of financing this project can not be met from the regular budgets of the Municipality, it is proposed to meet it by raising a loan of about 3 lakhs of rupees, the sanction, for which, if not already received, will soon be granted. I further understand that the interest charged etc. of the proposed loan will be provided for from the taxes raised from the Parking Fees charged to the motor vehicles and cycles etc. at the Juhu Beach.

Mr. Jehangir Jiwanjee Vakil, the Principal of the Pupils Own School, Mr. Mohanlal Pitamber and several others were apprehended by Mr. M. K. Raje, the vigilant watch and ward sub-inspector, B. B. & C. I. Rly. while they were crossing the railway lines at Vile Parle Station. All of them were placed before Mr. K. V. Naik the First Class City Magistrate of Bandra on the charge of trespassing railway lines who fined them Rs. 3 each. Tricumdas D. Bhatia was also fined Rs. 3 for the same offence.

Workers' Protest Meeting

Under the auspices of the All-India Press Workers' Federation and Unemployed Workers' League, a protest meeting against the arrests under Ordinance, of Sjts. S. S. Mirajkar and S. G. Patkar, and the internment of Sjt. Mujafar Ahmed and the prosecution, of Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar and R. S. Rukkar on sedition charges, was held at Chaupati Sands under the presidentship of Sjt. D. K. Dhole, a resolution to that effect was passed.

Another resolution condemning the treatment meted out to strikers at Pandechari, Baroda, Wari Bunder, Kolar Gold Fields, Ambernath Match workers and Loharu peasants Brest and Tulon, etc., and expressing sympathy and support to their struggle against exploitation was passed. Speeches were made criticising the policy of the Government against the workers' leaders and working class organisation, and the banning of the Labour Research Institute of Lahore. Sjts. Joglekar, S. Lahiri, Oak, Varaskar, Tawde and others spoke.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1935

CONGRESS & THE STATES

Messrs. Balwantrai Mehta and Mani Shanker Trivedi, General Secretaries of the Indian States People's Conference, have issued a statement in reply to those by the Congress Working Committee and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, which shows that the Congress position is still far from being quite acceptable to a large section of the States people. In this connection it is desirable hereafter not to refer to the opinions expressed by Mr. Bhulabhai because the Working Committee has treated them as his personal views and because he himself has now expressed his full agreement with the Committee's statement. In any case it is best to deal with the controversy as impersonally as possible. As the Congress resolutions on the subject are themselves not clear or acceptable enough and as their vagueness has given rise to considerable misunderstanding and even deliberate misrepresentation, it is necessary to make them clearer and more acceptable to the States people without any further delay. And this may well be done at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

Fundamental Rights

The Secretaries of the States People's Conference regret that even now the Congress Working Committee has failed to meet the desire of the people of the States for an explicit declaration of the Congress policy regarding the representation of the States in the future Federal Legislature. They accordingly suggest that Congress should embody in a resolution the assurance given by Gandhiji at the Second R. T. Conference that the Conference would not accept any constitution which did not provide for the fundamental rights of citizenship of the States people. This is a reasonable demand which needs to be readily conceded. To prevent further misunderstanding it may be specifically mentioned that the fundamental rights would necessarily include the people's right to direct representation in the Federal Legislature and that the Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights is applicable to the States people as also to those of the Provinces.

Constituent Assembly

As regards certain specific detailed provisions desired by the States people, the Congress President is right in holding that the Congress is pledged to refer to a Constituent Assembly the task of formulating a detailed constitution and that it may not now anticipate the decisions of such a conference. The Secretaries of the States People's Conference, however, remark on this subject: "Let the Working Committee not take shelter behind the nebulous Constituent Assembly whose composition is not defined and whose scope and functions are yet in the air." There is a slight insinuation here that the Working Committee is conscious of an injustice to the States people but justifies it by "taking shelter behind" the plan of a Constituent Assembly. Such an insinuation is unworthy of the responsible institution which the Secretaries represent. There is no denying, however, that the idea of a Constituent Assembly is still "nebulous" and needs to be made clearer and fuller. The change is necessary not merely because the whole plan is at present ridiculed by many because of its nebulous character but also because several responsible Congress leaders, speaking more or less in a representative capacity, have described the plan in different ways. For the benefit of the people in general, and not merely of the States, the conception of a Constituent Assembly needs to be made clearer and fuller either by the A. I. C. C. or the next Congress session. In this connection we trust it is clearly understood by all that the States people will be duly respresented in the Constituent Assembly. The alternative to this would be that either British India would formulate a Swaraj constitution only for herself or that she would deprive the States people of their right of Self-determination and would impose upon them a constitution framed by others. Both are unthinkable contingencies.

A Miracle

About seventeen years ago, Russia under Czarism was an object of pity for every country in the world, her lot and condition were much more unenviable than, say, those of many other countries. Then came the socalled barbarians, the Bolsheviks, and, inspite of administrative, practical and financial difficulties,—the stock excuses of Authority—to say nothing of the acute miseries which war and revolution had brought in, the whole face of Russia is changed. The barbarians, because they were inspired by earnestness of purpose and deep sympathy for the people, have worked a miracle in every department of life. To take one instance our Moscow correspondent gives details of how Social Insurance and allied schemes of welfare have developed—details which deserve public notice in India.

Inspite of the devastation that the war had wrought and inspite of chronic poverty the Soviet Government spent 800,000,000 roubles on Social Insurance in 1927. But they were not satisfied even with this large sum. And now, as our correspondent points out, "This year the tremendous sum to be spent by the Soviet Union for the improvement of health and other conditions of its population is 6,079,300,000 roubles." Well may the 'Pravda' declared with pride: "The budget of the State Social Insurance is an ample proof of how in the Soviet Union the Proletarian State takes care of its citizens, youngsters and old ones, those working and those unable to work." Given the will and sympathy, there are no obstacles to the achievement of a people's welfare.

Wanted An Enquiry

On Saturday the Central Provinces Legislative Council carried, without a division, Mr. K. P. Pande's adjournment motion to discuss, as the motion stated, "the serious riot, arson and murder which have recently been committed by soldiers of the King's Regiment in the village of Benda." The motion was supported by all sections of the House. The Home Member said that Government recognized that the occurrence was most regrettable and assured the House that both the Civil and Military authorities were doing their best to bring the guilty persons on both sides to justice. We have no doubt the authorities concerned are doing their best to bring the culprits to book, but there was considerable force in the complaint voiced by several members that Government had failed to take action so far in spite of the fact that three weeks had already passed. The incident has roused public indignation not only in the Central Provinces but also throughout the whole country and the vote of the Council as well as Seth Govindas' intention to move an adjournment of the Assembly is an index to that feeling. It demands a public enquiry.

ALLIANCES v. CO-OPERATION

Congress Must Stand Or Fall By Its Own Programme

(By P. R. Lele).

The importance of clarifying the position of the Indian National Congress in connection with alliances with other parties in India has not escaped Babu Rajendra Prasad who dealt with it in the interview he granted to the "Hindu" immediately after the Wardha meeting of the Working Committee. He did not put off the question to the Lucknow session of the Congress, which means that he realised the necessity of giving a lead on this issue to the body of Congressmen and to the country. Even the insistence of several individuals and of groups on the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of offices is due to the anxiety among the people as to whether Congress is further going to take backward steps or, to use another phraseology, whether the Congress is going to lower the flag of uncompromising resistance. Those who insist on the Congress High Command declaring against the acceptance of ministerships, do so in particular because it is likely that Congress may compromise with other parties for getting 'pucca majorities' in Provincial Legislatures, if acceptance of offices becomes the declared, or even the probable policy of the Congress. Ministerships will normally be offered to the leadership of that party or those parties who singly or collectively command a majority in any provincial legislature. This will strictly apply to the Congress Party which will be called by any Governor only if it is the largest Party. Those, who insist on a declaration against offices, cannot be satisfied by the Wardha Resolution of postponement. The Bombay Congress Resolution of, rejection of the Constitution of *alien* make can come in the way of the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. laying down a programme which may be construed as acceptance in a roundabout way. But it cannot come in the way of the Lucknow session of the Congress altering the Bombay Congress Resolution or so modifying it as to admit of acceptance of offices under certain circumstances. Therefore it is that the 'no-office' Party ask the leaders composing the Working Committee to commit themselves to maintaining the Bombay Congress Resolution intact.

President's Assurance

This insistence itself arises out of the feeling that without it there may be greater inclination towards joining hands with parties whose main proclivities have been towards co-operation in spite of occasional indulgence in virulent language. Though it may not have been said in so many words, an assurance on this score was what was meant by the Congress President when he said in his interveiw to the 'Hindu' that "The Congress Party in the Legislatures will have to stand or fall by its own programme" and "that it is obvious that it cannot give up any of its essential items for purchasing" the co-operation of other parties in the country. It will be uncharitable to say that the other political parties differ from Congress on unessentials or that they are maintaining their separate existence for the sake of preserving unessential differences.

Co-operation

It is necessary before proceeding further to point out a clear distinction of substance between 'co-operation' and 'alliance.' The former contemplates joint action on a specific issue or for a specific though indefinite period. We can recall that when Bihar was ravaged by earthquake Mahatma Gandhi offered respectful co-operation to even Government though the Congress was still at war with, the Government. When communal riots break out pucca Congressmen do not hesitate to co-operate with Government in devising measures to bring about communal peace. Supposing the Bombay Government are serious in their anti-gambling activities anyone of us may (if he feels what Mahatmaji expressed in the 'Harijan' of 15th June) co-operate with the executive authorities of the province for the particular purpose.

Alliance

The Congress wholeheartedly accepted the co-operation of the Indian Liberal Party in boycotting the Simon Commission and in framing the Nehru Constitution. But the co-operation was not an alliance. As soon as the Congress came to the conclusion that it could no more stick to the ideal of Dominion status, Congress scrapped the Nehru Report and went its own way without so

(Continued on page 7)

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

Its Economic Causes

By K. T. SHAH. III

The "economic causes" of the birth of Fascism are closely, almost indissolubly, intertwined with the political. Though their appeal is different, in form and in degree, their source is the same.

National

Industrialisation

The main economic factor accounting for the origin of Fascism is the intensive industrialisation of relatively undeveloped, and insufficiently endowed, territory, in the first blush of political Nationalism. The first manifestation of real power, by people being conscious of having been kept repressed, is in an attempt rapidly to develop their local resources so as to acquire material wealth—the source of all power and prestige in the modern world. industrialisation or the intensive exploitation of available material resources by the use of power-driven machinery is the present universal panacea, in every backward community for adding to its national wealth, and improving the lot of its members. As a matter of fact, rapid and intensive industrialisation does not always result in a real all-round increase of welfare in a community. Unless industrialisation is warranted by adequate as well as varied resources, and an ample market at home, the effort to make a forced growth of it is likely to produce more harm than good. Even if the resources are adequate,—both in men and material,—unless, that is to say, the natural endowment and human complement of skilled labour and suitable organisation, are equal to the demands of new industrialism,—the effort would result in a dislocation of the existing economy, which means want of employment, for many thrown out of their traditional work, without a definite alternative being available. Except China or India in the East, or Russia and the United States in the West, there are few countries in the world which offer the happy combination of abundant natural resources, and an immense home market, whose demand may legitimately be claimed to be met by domestic industry without trenching upon the just claims of any other community.

Wanted A Plan

Nations or communities desiring to be intensively industrialised must, moreover, plan in advance, says the lesson of recent economic history, the pace as well as the direction of the new order, where it has not grown naturally. Without that, they would not only find it difficult to counteract the vested interests of more advanced communities, but there would be inevitably chaos,—of short or long duration as the local peculiarities of history or geography may dictate; but which, while it lasts, would exact heavy sacrifice in the shape of discontent, unemployment, and social misfits.

Intensive Protection —And After

To urge that industrialisation implies suitable conditions precedent and careful organisation in advance, is not to say that every community in which industrialism has not come into being as it has in Britain or the United States, should resign itself to undeveloped resources and continued backwardness. There is a point, not very precise, nor always fixed, but still easily determinable, within which it must be conceded to be the inherent right of every homogenous community possessing undeveloped but undeniable resources to develop or exploit them by every means it can find for the purpose. For it is only by the fullest development of all the resources of every community that the aggregate wealth of the world can be increased, and means provided thereby to assure each human being a secure standard of civilised life. Even from the exclusive standpoint of a community, there is a value in industrialisation, *per se*, which justifies a good price being paid for its being achieved, in the shape of social unrest or individual misery. And because, on this ground, there is a case for industrialisation in every community, the leaders and spokesmen of "Nationalist" sympathies have had recourse to intensive protection and active State aid, what time the new industrialism was in gestation. It is this intensive protectionism, which is the direct author of strong organisation, strict discipline, or Fascist Dictatorship.

Growth Of Vested Interests

Protection and encouragement by the State of a community's industry; the scientific planning and regulation of its whole socio-economic structure; the ordered march of its collective effort to a preconceived goal; these are, nowadays, almost axiomatic propositions, that few informed economists care to dispute. By the nature of those things, however, there is no definite term to this period of gestation or growth. Hence, once the principle of active State aid, and general protection of indigenous industry is accepted, it becomes impossible to undo the vested interests that grow up under the fostering care of such aid and protection.

These vested interests are not necessarily co-terminous and identical with the community as a whole, they generally imply a cleavage within the community, which is, however, kept back on the threat of the foreigner overcoming and exploiting one's own country and its resources. The dread of foreign exploitation is often only a pretence: that of the non-vested interests gaining the ascendancy is as often as not the unspoken reality which makes the bonds and shackles of economic

(Continued on page 4.)

Frankly Speaking

COSTLY DEGRADATION

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has done well to draw public attention to the injustice of India being compelled to remain, in the present circumstances, a member of the League of Nations merely to maintain the "White Elephant" of others. The facts to which Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose has made reference in his statement are well-known. But it would be worthwhile to have the Government of India avowing them on the floor of the Assembly. And it would also be interesting to see how they seek to defend the present position. Questions relating to appointment of Indians in the offices of the different International organisations are, in themselves, of comparatively minor importance. But they serve to emphasize the main issue of the costly and degrading anomaly of India's position at Geneva. India, we think, is the largest and most regular contributor to the coffers of the League, barring those Big States that are "Permanent" members of its Council. And all that India gets in return is the privilege of serving as a setting for the greatness of Great Britain and, secondly, being the only member of the League which is not Independent, she receives the dubious opportunity of having her own unenviable status more glaringly emphasized by contrast.

BEWARE OF COMMUNALISM.

The dangers of importing communalism into Trade Unions are so great to the workers that they can neither be too highly emphasised nor too often repeated. Mr. Giri, therefore, did well, in his presidential address at the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Conference, to sound a note of grave warning against them. The existence of as many as thirteen Unions in the Postal department alone, each bearing a communal or sectional name, and all working at cross purposes, cannot but weaken the cause of the employees as a whole. Trade Unions exist for the protection of the workers' rights and redress of their grievances which they all share irrespective of their community or caste. And their demands can be effective only when they have behind them the united force of all the workers. The advance of the labour movement was expected to, and should, annihilate communalism as the economic interests of all the workers—be they Hindu, Muslim or Christian—are essentially the same. It is highly desirable, therefore, that an end was put to all Trade Unions with communal labels, if the cause of labour is to succeed. Workers ought to realise that communal unions serve only as means by which "leaders" can exploit unfortunate miseries for ends that have little to do with the workers' own and real interests.

PROOF OF FUTILITY

There is nothing surprising in the report that the Bengal Government propose to extend the operation of the Bengal Public Security Act of 1932. The Government's wish to renew the Act was a matter of course. But why is it to be renewed for a period of five years when the original Act itself was meant to be only for three years and when, according to the Government themselves, the present political situation is far better than it was three years ago? Probably it is feared that if it is renewed only for three years it may be difficult further to get it renewed by the new legislature. Does it never occur to the Government that the need for continuing repressive measures for long periods is itself a proof of their futility in promoting lasting peace?

HOWRAH BRIDGE CONTRACT

We learn from well-informed quarters that a prominent firm of Indian contractors has joined forces with a British combine in the attempt to secure the contract for the Howrah Bridge and that this Indo-British combine is likely to succeed in the attempt. But there is still the possibility of the Indian share in the deal being but nominal. It is already believed that Indian steel may be used to an extremely limited extent and that for the most part British fabricated steel may be imported. This would be gross injustice to India, though quite of a piece with the Ottawa Deal. The injustice should be prevented by timely agitation by the public as well as the steel interests in the country before we are confronted with a settled, irrevocable fact.

MINIMUM WAGE.

The Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association has issued a statement and a questionaire on the subject of a minimum daily wage for the village artisan working under the auspices of the Association. Assuming the desirability of fixing a minimum wage the Secretary asks if a minimum is feasible and if so on what basis it should be fixed. The minimum should on the one hand be high enough to ensure decent subsistence and on the other low enough to make the goods produced saleable. Details in this question are best supplied by those who have experience of producing and selling products of village industries.

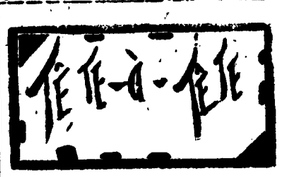
—PRESS VIEWS—

The Viceroy-Designate

The first comment that the appointment of Lord Linlinthgow as the next Viceroy of India, suggests is that the expected has happened. It was fairly evident after his lordship's chairmanship of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill, that he was the most likely successor of Lord Willingdon. This might not have been if a political party other than his had been in power. The political complexion of Lord Linlithgow is tory. And his outlook on the problem of India is what the report of the Joint Select Committee very clearly showed. That is, British power must be maintained intact, the while a show is made of concession to Indians. No one need be surprised at the appointment of such an one after all the evidence that has been furnished of the attitude of his Majesty's Government and the British Parliament to India as betrayed by the nature of and in the discussions on the anti-India Act. But if the British have done what may be considered to be natural from their point of view, the people of India cannot for that reason be, nor need they be expected to be, lost in delirious joy over the act or to feel profound gratitude therefor.—"The Leader."

Congress And States

There is no doubt that the views which he ventilated in Mysore were such as could be accepted by no political party. He, it should be remembered, was the author of the Patiala Memorandum pleading for a confederation instead of a federation. The Mysore speech only echoed, in somewhat guarded language, the plea, contained in the Patiala Memorandum. The Memorandum might be regarded as a piece of professional work. The speech, however, was made as a Congress leader and claimed to represent the Congress policy. The Congress had therefore to repudiate the speech. It is not easy for any political party to keep career politicians with which every party abounds in their place when they go astray; and the Working Committee, by robbing Mr. Bhulabhai's deliverance of the Congress imprimatur, has administered to him severe enough censure.—"Servant of India."



Mr. Jayakar has declared that "the new constitution is coming and if you do not work it, others will work it."

Isn't it what it called an 'authoritative' statement?

* * * *

"The India Act is passed," further declared Mr. Jayakar. "I admit it requires to be modified, I tried to do it, but nobody listened to it."

How perfectly horrible that the prophet (?) should have been left unhonoured even outside his own country.

* * * *

By the way in Karachi a blind cyclist has been fined.

In our own Bombay they go about scot free.

* * * *

MILCH-CATTLE TAX PROPOSAL SHELVED ONCE MORE

Is the happy news impaired by a headline in a Delhi paper.

But how "once more"?

* * * *

Apropos of the Congress position Mr. Chagla says not to accept offices would be suicidal.

And to accept them would be homicidal. Many a non-Congress aspirant to office will agree with us.

* * * *

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer says: "Lord Willingdon has been one of the most effective as well as one of the most popular of our Viceroys."

Read it again, this time carefully, and you find that what appears to be an eloquent tribute is hardly a compliment.

But "effective" is really an effective word.

* * * *

After acquitting himself creditably in the task of complimenting the retiring Viceroy, he proceeds —in true Court-poetry fashion—to sing the praises of the new incumbent. Of course he "has the inestimable advantage of a close acquaintance with the agricultural and allied problems of all parts of this country." From personal—mark the word—knowledge Sir C. P. can speak "of his great patience, tact, his careful study," etc.

* * * *

But we unhesitatingly agree with Sir C.P. (not our fault that the initials stand for Court Poet) when he says: "We may well hope that he will carry on the splendid traditions of 'Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re' (gentle in act, forcible in manner) which Lord Willingdon has done so much to establish."

Oh, yes, we do agree particulary with 'fortier in re'.

* * * *

Why must Court Poets be so ludicrous? But then, what else can they be?

* * * *

The Emperor of Abyssinia says he is thirsting for peace not war.

Signor Mussolini has not yet stated his choice of a drink but it is well-known that he is thirsting for a lemon SQUASH.

* * * *

India has been invited to cooperate with Europe in spreading the knowledge of folk-dancing throughout the world.

For which many thanks. But what are the Government of India going to do about it? We suggest the sending of a strong delegation from amongst the folk dancing attendance on the gods of Simla. That is the only form of folk-dancing flourishing at present in India.

* * * *

DIVORCE AT FORTY-FIVE

A Parody

Yes, but how very late!

* * * *

A family in Cooch Behar is said to have suffered as a consequence of drinking the milk of a cow that had been bitttten by a venomous snake. One of them, "being the son-in-law, partook of the major and more substantial portion of it and was, therefore, the worst sufferer."

An obvious moral for sons-in-law.

* * * *

"Well, and how's your daughter getting on in Hollywood?"

"Oh, fine! Got a permanent job now, you know. She's bridesmaid to a film actress."

"Enough Of Clenched Fists, Black Looks And Hatred"

President Le Brun's Appeal For Calm, Order And Harmony While Unveiling War Memorial

(Special Cable).

PARIS, Aug. 11.

Supreme appeal to the nation for cessation of the strife was made by the President Le Brun in unveiling the war memorial at Metz. Observing that they had enough of clenched fists, black looks and words of hate, he appealed for the restoration of calm, order and harmony.

The memorial is unique in France in that it commemorates the dead who fell on both sides in the Great War.

Ranji Trophy Championship Fixtures

(Continued From Page 1)

sessor from each of the four zones.

CAPTAIN'S SELECTION

The selection of the Captain was left over for the present in view of the Clause 13th of the Constitution of the Board which reads: "The selection of the Captain and Vice-Captain of any team representing India shall be made by the Board at such time as they consider suitable and after consultation with the Selection Committee."

It was, however, decided that the Selection Committee need not necessarily select only the same Captain to lead the India XI against the Australians in their three fixtures, and the proviso of Clause 13 in obtaining the Board's approval for selecting the Captain will not be applicable to the Australian tour.

Col. K. M. Mistry was appointed as the Manager and Mr. S. Bhattacharjee as Asst. Manager of the Indian team when on tour in England.

RANJI TROPHY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The fixtures for the Cricket Championship of India (Ranji Trophy) for 1935-36 are approved and the dates will be fixed at the Committee meeting on Monday. It was decided that the dates fixed shall be strictly adhered to.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. DeMello laid on the table the rules and the draw for the Inter-University Championship (Rohinton Baria Trophy) 1935-36, and it was unanimously approved.

Mr. DeMello also laid on the table the correspondence regarding the West Indies Cricket Association. The Board extends a cordial invitation to the West Indies to tour in India during the winter of 1937-38. The Western India Board of Control are endeavouring to arrange an early meeting of their committee in view of the acceptance of the invitation.

The restrictions formerly imposed by the Board on private cricket tours evoked much discussion and it was finally laid down that the restrictions should be rescinded with a view to encouraging cricket in India as private endeavour had done much and has given immense help to the development of the game and still continue to do so.

The move came from K. S. Duleepsinhji, representative of the Western India States Cricket Association at the annual general meeting in March last who proposed the following bye-law relating to private tours be rescinded to—

"An Association represented on the Board shall have power to require a club within its jurisdiction proposing to send a visiting team to another area, to obtain its sanction; and similarly, the Association controlling the area proposed to be visited may require that its sanction should be obtained. This bye-law does not apply to private teams."

RY. CONCESSIONS.

An exhaustive list of a series of railway concessions asked by the Board from the Railways in India met with the approval of the meeting and it was hoped that practically all concessions would be granted. It will be a great boon to cricket in India since much money has been spent on the railway travel.

It was also suggested that the Selection Committee should watch the form of the players at the Jubilee Tournament to be held in Delhi, sometime in October and November, when the best of the country's players will be represented there, and have an idea of the cricket talent in India to aid them in their endeavours.

The meeting was further of opinion that, as far as possible, local talents must be used even in case of private fixtures, so that it may be encouraged.

THANKS TO ALL.

After the matter on the agenda has been disposed of, the President Sir Sikander Hayat Khan addressed the gathering. He thanked one and all there for having assisted and co-operated with him in carrying on his work, and duties. He informed the Board he was leaving for England next month and he commended to them to fill up his place. He suggested the Nawab of Bhopal as the best man who was himself a good cricketer and one of those who did much for cricket in India.

The name of the Nawab of Bhopal as a successor to Sir Sikander was formally proposed by Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, M.L.A. (C. P. and Berar) and seconded by Mr. S. M. Hadi, the representative from the Hyderabad State and was accepted by the Board.

Tributes were paid to Sir Sikander praising his valued services to the cricket in India.

Mr. Rustomji (N. I. C. A.) said he was proud of Sir Sikander as a Punjabi; and said that he was universally acclaimed in the Punjab. Mr. Ranga Rao from Madras paid a tribute on behalf of the Southern zone and said what cricket lost by Sir Sikander's absence was gained by the Reserve Bank.

Sir Sirkander is the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank and is leaving in that connection to London next month and so the above resolution was passed.

The meeting adjourned to Monday morning to meet at 9-30 a.m. There have been attacks in

SITUATION IN BENGAL

Mr. Lahiri's Lecture

Mr. Somnath Lahiri spoke on the situation in Bengal before a large audience gathered at Jinnah Hall at a meeting held under the auspices of the National Students' Bombay on Saturday. Mr. Lahiri said: "A new ordinance unique in the annals of history is in operation in Bengal. A person who dared to change his usual dress for some other, the risk of a 'lock-up.' Not only organisational liberty but all forms of personal liberty were narrowed down. The Press Emergency Act of which they in Bombay had tasted had a special interpretation in Bengal. A hand-bill merely announcing a meeting was considered as a news sheet and the printer and publisher of such a hand-bill could be hauled up in Bengal for publishing unauthorised news sheets. "The classical example of this strange interpretation of law is myself and I had to undergo imprisonment for a month. The same law has again been so interpreted as to mean that the keeper of the press alone can be the printer of news sheets," said Mr. Lahiri.

The large number of detenus whom the Government say they have released are in fact interned in some isolated villages with no right to move about beyond the village boundaries.

The Terrorists Suppression Act was then analysed by Mr. Lahiri. He said: "Under this Act anybody found possessing a photo of an alleged revolutionary or an alleged seditious manuscript or any book banned by the Sea Customs Act will ordinarily be convicted for a term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

No public meetings of workers or of students are permitted in Calcutta and suburbs since March last except with the approval of the authorities.

Mr. Meheralli in his concluding remarks said that the whole of India was behind the Bengalis in the fight for freedom of speech, press and association.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair and the speaker Mr. Somnath Lahiri.

CHANGES IN B. B. C. ADMINISTRATION

RUGBY, Aug. 10.

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that in view of recent adjustments and impending changes in its organisation and the inauguration of the television service vice Admiral Sir Charles Carpenter who has been controller of the administration since the foundation of the Corporation has had his term of office extended and will stay on as Deputy Director General.

The vacant post of Controller will be filled by Mr. B. E. Nicolls,—B. O. W.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Lieut. General Sir Henry ap Rhys Pryce and Brigadier F. Dickins dined at Government

U. P. DELIMITATION COMMITTEE

Personnel Announced

NAINI TAL, Aug. 10.

In pursuance of the statement made by the Hon. Finance Member of the U.P. Government in the Legislative Council on June 18 last, the U.P. Government have now announced the personnel of a provincial conference appointed to advise the Government on the delimitation of constituencies for the legislatures under the new constitution.

The Government have also released the proposals which will be considered by the conference in its sittings on September 2, and the following days and have invited criticisms and suggestions in regard to these proposals. The suggestions should be submitted to the Chief Secretary on or before the 25th instant.

THE PERSONNEL

The Conference will be presided over by the Hon. Mr. J. M. Clay, Finance Member to the United Provinces Government. The following gentlemen have been appointed members:—

Hon. Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Hon. Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusuf, Hon. Sir Jwala Prashad Srivastava Nawabzada Mohammed Liaqat Ali Khan, Rai Bahadur, B. Bikramajit Singh, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Raja Jaggannath Buksh Singh, Raja Shyam Lal, Raja Syed Mohammed, Mehdi of Pirpur, Raja Bahadur Kushal Pal Singh, Raja Bisheswar Dayal Seth, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fasihuddin, Pandit Prem Ballabh Balwal, Khan Bahadur Syed Zahid Ali Subsposh, Professor E. Ahmed Shah, Lady Kailash Srivastava, Rai Govind Chandra, a representative of the European Association, United Provinces Branch, Capt. Nawab Sir Mohammed Ahmed Said Khan of Chhatari, Raja Inderjit Pratab Bahadur Sahi of Tamkohi, Rai Bahadur Sahu Har Prasad of Pilibhit, Hon. Rai Bahadur Jagdhi Prasad of Muzaffarnagar, Rai Sahib M. Hari Prasad Tamta, Rai Bahadur Kunwar Surendra Pratab Sahi, Khan Bahadur Saiyid Habibullah, Capt. Raja Durga Narain Singh of Tirwa, Rai Rajeshwar Bali, Mr. Zahur Ahmed, Kunwar Jagbhan Singh, Mr. H. H. J. Mills, and Master Abdullah Mistri of Cawnpore.—United Press.

Municipal Workers' Grievances

(From A Correspondent).

The Secretary Municipal Workers' Union writes:—

About 8 workers from the Municipal Work-shop, at Foras Road are given 8 days' turns from Saturday last, by the new Works-Superintendent. Many of these workers are active members of the Municipal Workers' Union and it was on definite instructions from Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of the Bombay Corporation, that some of these workers met him in deputation in order to represent their legitimate day to day economic grievances.

The outcome of this deputation is now a known fact to all. The Mayor and Mr. N. V. Modak, the Executive Engineer of the Bombay City Municipality, have promised to undertake a thorough investigation in all the typical grievances of the Municipal employees. Mr. K. F. Nariman, has further definitely given it to understand that no worker will be victimised on the ground of having joined the deputation led by the Union.

To-day to our utter surprise, we find that the 'Works-Superintendent sends some of these workers to home for 8 days. From the point of view of the workers, this is a sheer injustice and a breach of trust of the assurance given by the Mayor, apart from the fact that the system of giving turns to the already half-starved workers, is ruinous and killing. Will the Mayor intervene in this and prevent the introduction of the system of giving turns which cut the very ground underneath their feet.

Govt. Must Take Over All Railways

Andhra Chamber Of Commerce Memorandum To Financial Commissioner

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Aug. 7

Mr. B. R. Rao, Financial Commissioner to the Government of India arrived here yesterday after the completion of his South Indian Tour. He will be leaving to-morrow for Bombay en route to Simla.

Availing of this opportunity the Andhra Chamber of Commerce submitted a long memorandum to the Commissioner in which they requested the Government of India to take up the entire management of all Railways immediately even if the existing contracts of the Railway Companies have not expired. The memorandum goes to say that in addition to the high rates of the Company Managed Railways, there were many other difficulties.

Among other things the memorandum suggested, the constitution of a Rates Tribunal on the Lines of Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, the appointment of a representative Committee to suggest essential amendment in the Indian Railways Act, in regard to the law governing carriers, and the manufacture of all Railway requirements in railway workshops, by which means the loss accruing out of the purchase of rolling stock from foreign powers could well be avoided.

The memorandum also touched on the Railway Labour problem and recommended the immediate acceptance of the Whitley commission recommendations.

COMMISSIONER REPLIES

The commissioner replied to all the points raised in the memorandum and assured the Chamber that the Government of India will sympathetically consider their suggestions and demands. Mr. Rao was silent on the Government taking up the entire management of the railways but when asked said that the matter was under consideration of Government of India.

South India Letter

"Zamindari System Must Go" Says Prof. Ranga

PREPARATION FOR NEXT A. I. C. C. MEETING

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., President of the Andhra Zamin Ryots' Association addressed a large gathering of students at Guntur on their roll in politics. Mr Ranga said that political agitation in India should aim at the emancipation of the toiling masses and the abolition of the Zamindari System. According to him swaraj is that state when the poor peasants would not be compelled to work for the luxuries of Zamindars at the expense of their own prime necessaries. Concluding Prof. Ranga held that such a state could be brought about only by the young men and the students.

Mr. M. Sambasivarao, of the Local College advised the students to think many times before accepting Prof. Ranga's Socialism.

CHOLERA STILL RAGING

Though Cholera appears to be abating the city is still menaced by it. There have been fifty fresh attacks in the city. Inoculation work is still going on. It is still worse in the mofussil. Masulipatam is still not free while Nandyal and Guntur are in the grip of Cholera. In Guntur 7 out of the twelve attacks were fatal. The epidemic is reported to have spread in Guntur District also. There have been attacks in Ongole, the headquarters of the Second District Board.

FORTHCOMING A.I.C.C. MEETING

As already announced the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee will be held at Madras on the 14 and 15th of October. The local Andhra Congress Committees are busy preparing for the reception which they propose to accord to Babu Rajendra Rasad and the A.I.C.C. Members. Arrangements are in progress.

BURMA YOUTH LEAGUE

Mr Lein Them Maung, Secretary of all Burma Youth League, arrived here from Bezwada after completing his Andhra tour. He is putting up with Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao at Mrs. Lakshmipathi's residence. Mr. Maung addressed a meeting on the Youth Movement. He proposes to stay in Madras for a week more and will then leave for Calcutta to attend the All India Journalists' Conference on the 17th and 18th instant.

At a meeting of the local advisory Council of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway it was contemplated to increase the speed of the No. 1 Madras-Calcutta Mail. The time that is likely to be gained if the proposal is operated upon is only three hours. This applies to both Up and Down Mails.

ALLIANCES v. CO-OPERATION

(Continued from page 6.)

much as giving any notice to the Liberal Party. Had there been an alliance, Congress could not have taken this unilateral action without due notice. In such a sense co-operation with any party is welcome. But this is substantially different from 'alliance' which is bound to involve more or less surrender of that complete freedom of action which must be retained by the Congress. When it is asked that the Congress should not enter into any alliances with the Rightist Parties, the policy, which the Congress adopted in the last Legislative Assembly Elections, is sought to be reaffirmed. No Party could be nearer to the Congress than the one led by Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney. Still Congress put up candidates against their candidates. Inside the Assembly the Congress Party, in opposition, is getting and seeking the co-operation not only of the Congress Nationalists but even of Mr. Jinnah's Party. But had there been any alliance in fighting the elections either between the Jinnah Party or Aney Party on the one hand and the Congress on the other, the Congress Party in the Assembly would not have had that complete freedom to vote which it exercised when the constitution of India was discussed in the Assembly. That is the substantial difference between co-operation and alliance. As Pandit Dwarkaprasad Misra has pointed out, Congress need 'not be against co-operation with the Liberals or the Responsivists in our agitation against the new constitution in the wider public life of the country? An alliance for election purposes or for forming ministeries is quite a different proposition.

Danger of Alliances

In an autonomous country having a Parliamentary system, it may be practicable and unobjectionable for alliances or coalitions to be formed. But in a country situated as India is and with a constitution as safeguarded as the Government of India Act 1935, they are both impossible and obnoxious. Alliance is a superstructure on the existence of separate and independent parties. In a matter of purely internal reform the Congress may accept the position of being only a party in the country, but when it comes to a fight or transaction with the Government and to taking over the reins of Government, the Congress is not one of the parties but the Party in the country. That being the position alliances must be out of the question.

The legislatures are to be captured not for the settling down but only for extending the arena of fighting. The fighting legions have to be under one command. There can be no room for dual loyalty. The fighting force, cannot be composed of different groups each one of which can hold its own deliberations and can decide whether the particular issue, on which the Congress Party decide to take a particular militant step, is covered by the deed of alliance. Each group cannot be allowed the freedom of considering the merits of the tactics to be adopted inside the Chamber. The leadership must be homogeneous and all the rest of the members must be automata of one fighting machine. Otherwise there will be every chance for distrust, disloyalty and lack of cohesive action. The Swaraj Party has had experience of this in the past and Congress cannot go through the travail of learning the same lesson over again. To repeat the words of Babu Rajendra Prasad "The Congress party in the legislatures will have to stand or fall by its own programme."

"HINDI PURSE" FOR MAHATMA

H. H. Holker Contributes Rs. 5,000

INDORE, August 11.

The Maharaja Holkar of Indore donated a sum of Rs. 5,000/— to the Gandhi Purse in connection with Hindi Prachar work.

A public meeting was held at 8 p. m. yesterday at the Coach House, Mr. Shah, a prominent local pleader, presiding. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Manilal Bhai, Mr. Dharmadhikaree, Sreemati Sofia Somji and others addressed the meeting. All speakers were unanimous in their opinion that a common national language was not only essential but also urgent. The speakers also appealed for liberal contributions towards the Gandhi Purse.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, in the course of his short address, explained clearly Gandhiji's idea of propagating the national language in provinces in which it is least understood.—United Press.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY SURVEY

(By ZANDHIYAL.)

In the absence of any definite causes that can account for the present stagnant conditions of the markets, many are expressing the view that they are very much under the shadow of foreign affairs and the general political uncertainties, particularly the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. No doubt the war clouds are gathering thicker and thicker. Notwithstanding the efforts of statesmen like Mr. Eden and M. Laval, it appears unlikely that the Italy-Ethiopian dispute will be settled by negotiations as preparations for war are made on an unparalleled scale in the history of Africa. But whatever Italy or Abyssinia may decide to do it is not likely to develop into a serious clash between European countries. If necessary, 'sanctions' may be applied, but it may not cause any strain in European countries immediately. It is rather difficult for Italy to persist in her determination to proceed against Abyssinia and at the same time to be a member of the League of Nations, as it would mean another blow to the organisation of collective security. And so, no serious consequences may be apprehended in the event of the threatened crisis developing into an actual war.

Markets Dull

Owing to a Bearish Bureau report of the American Agricultural Administration, cotton is 'sinking' every day, and the white metal in the absence of any next move from the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury is sagging day by day. The grains also remain nervous. The stock and share markets remain dull and colourless. Even the boldest of operators sits with a heavy heart before his counters and strikes a pessimistic note, "will there be a chance of recovery?"

M. Laval's Decrees

Hardly has guilder recovered when franc, the backbone of the 'gold bloc' is again subjected to the Bear raids of the continental speculators this week. Though the much-dreaded national Fete day has passed off smoothly without causing any disturbance to the national peace, strong resentment is expressed in many quarters against the French economy decrees which have led to strikes and street fighting inParis, Toulon, and riots in Brest and other places.

M. Adriew Marquet, Mayor of Bordeaux, a leader of the Neo-Socialist party, has openly protested against the economy decrees. But M. Laval is firm in his austere deflationist policy. In addition to the 23 economy decrees of July 17, 1935, M. Laval has announced this week 33 new decrees for the purposes of accelerating the economic recovery in the country. While effecting compulsory reduction in national debt, war pensions and civil servants' pay, the Government has increased taxes on moderate and large incomes and armament profits. The prices of necessities of life, rents and fuel are reduced. These measures, according to M. Laval, have restored the budgetary equilibrium and saved the franc. The new decree laws comorise four categories dealing firstly with the protection of investors, secondly with economic recovery, chiefly by speeding up public works, thirdly reduction of the cost of living and fourthly the modification and elucidation of the decree-laws of July 1.

Undaunted by public resentment in many quarters, M. Laval is determined to make strenuous efforts to deal with the problem of the economic recovery of his country. Despite these measures it is rather difficult to balance the budget as a wide gulf exists between the deficit of 9,350 million francs and the amount that these economy decrees are likely to yield. Revenue cannot be expected to increase at the same pace as taxation. A country depending for a large portion of its revenue upon indirect taxation necessarily loses its income by a deflationist policy more than a country dependent upon direct taxation. Though the budget deficit may be reduced, greater efforts are necessary to achieve a balanced budget either this year or next year. Moreover M. Laval has to take into account the numerous political factors that were responsible for the downfall of various cabinets on questions like the present ones.

Astrology And Cotton Market

The first official publication of the estimate of the U. S. cotton production for the season has caused almost panicky conditions in the Cotton Exchange, as the estimates are well above the market anticipations. The assurances of Mr. Wallace to give adequate credit facilities for the orderly marketing of the crop, have failed to rouse any enthusiasm in the market operators. One peculiarity with the local cotton market seems to be that it seems to be ruled not only by the law of supply and demand, but also by the predictions of astrologers. This seems to be responsible for the prevalence of a strong bullish element in the market despite continuous bearish advices from New York, during the past one or two months.

The uncertainty still ruling in the market is about the Government's loan policy to the cotton growers. Already the Administration is embarrassed by the unfavourable decisions of Boulton and Texas courts. Should the Supreme Court uphold the decision that the processing taxes collected under A. A. A. are illegal the U. S. Administration will be placed in a very embarrassing financial position. So many speculate that the Government will announce a 10 or 11 cents loan this year. Last year, helped by the ravages of nature, the U. S. Administration succeeded in restricting the output of the crop, but they have to face the real problem this year. The weather continues to be ideal, and the next Bureau report is expected to show an increase over the first. Will President Roosevelt come to the rescue of the "sinking ship?"

With the passing of the revised A. A. A. by the Senate, there is every likelihood of the 12-cents loan being continued this year also despite financial difficulties, as the Administration is irrevocably committed to the policy of raising prices. Further, the prospects of releasing pool cotton before the prices advance high are very remote. In any case the market though it may not witness a big rise immediately, will remain at the present level for sometime to come.

NEED OF SEPARATE R. M. S. CIRCLE

ALLAHABAD, August 11

The All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. Conference adopted to-day a resolution unanimously urging the Government of India not to give effect to the recommendations of the Postal Enquiry Committee, 1934-35, as they only reduce the facilities to employees as well as the public. Another resolution embodies a request to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and the member for Industry and Labour, to allow personal discussions with a committee, consisting of among others Mr. V.V. Giri, so that the committee can impress on them the views of the conference.

Another resolution expressed the opinion that a separate R. M. S. circle be created.

Many more resolutions, numbering over 100, are being discussed at the Conference.—United Press.

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Abyssinia's Call To India

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA'S APPEAL TO HIS FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I make a most earnest appeal to my Indian compatriots to realise their duty towards the situation in Abyssinia?

The situation created by Italy goes far beyond the limits of injustice to one country or one nation like Abyssinia. It is my humble opinion that India suffers very greatly in her moral prestige and quite rightly so—in the eyes of the other nations of the world because we take too much of a self-centred view of life. We remain careless to world problems and to international affairs as if all our concern is to look after the difficulties or injustices suffered by India. When we look beyond Indian affairs at the most we permit ourselves to be drawn rightly or wrongly—more often wrongly—into the affairs of the British Empire. For instance during the terribly unjust war of Britain upon the Boers, and during the last war of capitalist and imperialist rivalries no less a person than Mr. Gandhi came out on the side of Britain and urged everybody to take an active part in the unjust and uncalled—for wars.

However keenly we may feel the wrongs against ourselves we must begin to realise that these wrongs in themselves are a part of the world wrongs. More often it becomes our humanitarian duty and very often it serves even the purpose of our own liberation to take an active part on the side of some sufferers against some act of outrage or wrong-doing in some distant part of the world with which apparantly we are not otherwise concerned.

The Italian threat to Abyssinia is exactly such an event. It is a war of open robbery. It is a bare-faced threat by Mussolini, to uphold the hideous doctrine of might being right. Mussolini has further shown greater arrogance even than his sense of injustice when he announced the doctrine of people of white nationalities being justified in attacking and destroying the national rights and liberties of coloured and Oriental peoples. He who is himself the personification of a slave driving policy insists upon the process of crushing the black people of Abyssinia without the people of France, America, England or Germany daring even to judge the right or the wrong of such a step. Abyssinia is one of the very rare Oriental countries which have preserved their national independence and geographical entity for several centuries continuously. This Abyssinia is now to be finally destroyed and enslaved.

We, in India, who are hoping to struggle against subjugation as a conquered people and to reestablish national independence, should be the foremost in the world to stand up for the continuance of the independence of this ancient Ethiopian Kingdom. There are even conscientious Americans, Britishers Frenchmen, Japanese and other who are not only aroused to anger but to action in favour of Abyssinia. They are subscribing money to help in the purchase of defensive armaments: they are organising voluntary air forces and many of them are offering personal services to go as volunteer fighters or to assist in medical and Red Cross work.

I appeal to Indian men and women of all creeds and of all politics to hold mass meetings in every part of the country to express their moral condemnation of Italy, to express their unconditional support to Abyssinia, to demand from the British Government to close up the Straits of Gibralter and the Suez Canal against ships of war and against ordinary ships carrying soldiers and munition from Italy to their Eastern possessions in Africa adjoining Abyssinia. Indian meetings must challenge the League of Nations to prove its sincerity by compelling Mussolini to refrain from a murderous attack upon an African people. If Italy is dissatisfied with her Abyssinian boundary, the first thing for her to realise is that she has no business to claim any territories outside Italy and if she cannot live at peace with Abyssinia then she must get away from East Africa altogether.

All Indians who are lovers of peace and haters of war should assist Abyssinia in her self-defence in whichever form each individual likes to do it according to his or her capability. Let India arise as a living nation and make our Abyssinian brothers and sisters realise and appreciate it. Just one word of caution. Japan, though an Oriental country, is also fired with the desire of imperialist expansion. India must beware of the call for the defence of Abyssinia by the Japanese imperialist. Their outward pretence will be to defend Abyssinia but the inner intention would be to establish a footing in Abyssinia with the same design as that of the European conquerors.

India arise and play your part in a world crisis as a member of a great world family.—Yours, etc.,

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.
2, St. Albans Villas,
Highgate Road,
London, N.W. 5.
August 3.

Sewri Cemetery

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I sincerely hope that this representation to the Bombay Christian Burial Board and the public through your columns will be the means of some better practical interest being taken to improve this last resting place of thousands.

The main and side-paths are disgraceful and utterly mean compared with almost any cemetery in, for instance, Calcutta. But, far more important, why is it that some sections are well cared for—the grass, weeds and general rubbish entirely cleared away when even opposite and adjacent sections are, by comparison, allowed to remain badly neglected? It might be inferred that the reason for this latter state of affairs is due to the graves in such sections no longer having any provision made for their care. This, obviously, is not so—as is clearly evidenced by the condition of the graves themselves.

One is impressed by the names of the gentlemen serving on the Board, and this makes it an added regret that it should be necessary to give publicity to these matters. But, is there no one on the Board responsible for the state of affairs referred to?

Finally, I earnestly appeal to all who have any regard for those lying in Sewri Cemetery—whom death excludes from protest and self-protection, to remember that they still have a claim on us, and the least we can do is not to pass by in silence and forget.—Yours, etc.,

"IN MEMORIAM."
Bombay, Aug. 10.

Municipal Salaries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Looking over the agenda for the meeting of the Corporation to be held on the 12th instant, I was surprised to find that a resolution is to be introduced to increase the salary of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner to Rs. 2,000 per month. It is, as I have said above, very surprising indeed in view of the history of this old resolution masquerading as new.

The salary of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner was a bone of contention for a considerable time and a compromise was arrived at and the Corporation agreed by their resolution No. 10641 of 9th March 1934 to sanction a salary of Rs. 1,750 per month on a five years' contract. A few months ago a resolution was brought forward to increase the salary of that official to Rs. 2,000. Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram opposed it on the ground that the resolution was not in order till the Corporation had rescinded the original resolution sanctioning the present salary and had abrogated the contract entered into with that official. This contention was upheld and His Worship the Mayor ruled the original proposition and the amendment out of order.

This resolution is being brought forward again to get round the ruling and so far there has been no change in the situation since the resolution was last before the House, when no justifiable grounds were adduced for this proposed increase. I believe the Municipality contributes 35 lakhs per annum towards maintaining the Trust and this to my knowledge has resulted in an increase of 1 per cent. in the General tax. Whatever the retrenchments effected by the Deputy Commissioner in the Trust affairs, the glaring fact remains that the whole is a burden on the finances of the Municipal Corporation and until such time as the City Improvement Trust ceases to become a liability on the tax payers it is manifestly absurd to think of any increase in the emoluments drawn by the superior staff.

When the Deputy Commissioner's appointment was made in March 1934, the then Commissioner, Mr. Kirpalani, said that 'taking the duties of the post he did not think that the pay of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner can be fixed at a higher figure than Rs. 1,750.' At the time of the appointment the figure of Rs. 1,750 was arrived at as a compromise figure to prevent an unpleasant controversy in which the Corporation was getting entangled, and there were many who thought that the figure was Rs. 250 too high. Is it not too soon that the question should be brought to the front again?

Then again there are superior claims on the generosity of the Corporation which deserve prior consideration. An increase of Rs. 250 per month in any single official's salary is equivalent to the restoration in cut of the salaries of not less than 75 members of the under 100-rupees-a-month staff.

I may remind our City fathers of that well known but conveniently forgotten Benthamism; "the greatest good of the greatest number", and warn them as one of your correspondents has already done, that in their zealous regard for the well-being of their superior staff they are paying no attention to their poorly paid clerical staff whose efficiency is bound to suffer under the present conditions.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. BORKAR.
Bombay, August 6.

Faked-Up Charge Turns Upon Informer

STOLEN REVOLVER PLANTED IN HOUSE

Calcutta Police Find Out Truth And Prosecute Accused

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Evidence as to how a police informer secured a stolen revolver, planted it on a house, and then got all the inmates arrested by the police who subsequently discharged them and arrested and prosecuted the informer himself, was recorded by the Hon. S. K. Sinha, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday, when Ramchandra Bania, the informer in question was put on his trial on a charge of possessing a stolen six-chambered revolver without licence..

Bania was also prosecuted on a charge of theft of the revolver from the possession of a Greek tourist in a running train while he was travelling from Bombay to Calcutta in 1933. The hearing of this case was adjourned pending the disposal of the Arms Act case.

Examined by the Chief Court Inspector Mr. S. P. Chakraverty, the Sub-Inspector Abdul Gaffar of the Port Police, Special Staff, stated that on May 31 last one Bhola Sonar, a police informer, reported to him that Rama Prasad Bhagat had a revolver without licence. He described Bhagat as a leader of a criminal gang and said that he and his 12 men were contemplating to commit some criminal offence in Calcutta but they had no ammunition. Witness instructed Bhola to approach Bhagat posing himself as a supplier of ammunition. Witness further questioned Bhola about the source of his information. Bhola said he got the information from Ram Chandra Bania (accused), who was known to Bhagat. Witness instructed Bhola to bring Bania to him.

PLOT LAID

Next day both Bhola and Bania came to the witness and Bania, a police informer, said that he had already secured the revolver from Bhagat on the pretext of getting some ammunition for Bhagat. Witness wanted to see the revolver and according to arrangements he went to the shop of Bhola at 8/1, Rupchand Roy Street, off Harrison Road, on the 4th June, and found both Bhola and Bania there. Bania showed the revolver to the witness in the shop. Witness advised Bania to return the revolver to Bhagat on the plea that he could not secure ammunition for him. The accused agreed to do so and the witness left the shop.

On the 6th June Bhola came to the witness in his office at Lall Bazar and informed him that the accused had returned the revolver to Bhagat. Witness then searched the house of Bhagat in Raja Brojendra Narain Street on the strength of a search warrant. He met the accused near the house. Witness questioned him and he said that everything was alright. Nothing incriminating was found in any of the rooms of the house when the accused advised the witness to search the latrine. Witness then arrested Bhagat and three other occupants of the house and entered a case under section 19-F and 20 of the Arms Act against them.

FALSELY IMPLICATED

Witness next recorded a statement of Bhagat to the effect that he was falsely implicated in the case by his enemies. He added that he had a lot of litigations with his cousins over their ancestral property and some of them were pending in the High Court. He further stated that he was similarly falsely arrested in 1934 by the Mogra police on a charge of dacoity with murder but was subsequently discharged. Witness made enquiries and from all these circumstances he suspected that Bhagat and his people were falsely implicated by the accused.

A few days later, Bhola again came to the witness and informed that it was the accused who had planted the revolver on Bhagat's house at the instance of Bhagat's cousins. Witness at once sent for the accused who came and denied the allegation against him. He stated that he had obtained the revolver from Bhagat for securing ammunition for him but as he was nervous to return it to him, he kept it on the cistern in the latrine. Witness immediately put the accused under arrest. Witness also arrested Bholanath and two other cousins of Bhagat and examined them. They denied everything. They were subsequently discharged and the accused was sent up for trial.

The hearing was adjourned.—United Press.

AERODROME FOR REWA

REWA, Aug. 10.

The Government of Rewa, it is understood, has decided on the construction of an aerodrome and selection of a site is engaging the attention of the Durbar.

Rewa State is centrally situated and occupies a very favourable position with regard to air routes and with the development of Civil Aviation, its importance is bound to increase.—United Press.

Franchise Qualification And Rural Population

SIND HINDU ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

In the course of a representation addressed to the Commissioner-in-Sind, the Secretary of State for India, the Governments of India and Bombay and the Reforms Secretary of the Government of India, the President of the Sind Hindu Association says:—

As Sind is being constituted into a separate Province, it is absolutely essential, my Association submit, that equitable franchise be given to the important Hindu minority community, which has, at least, as much stake in the Province of Sind as the major Muslim community.

My Association have carefully considered the proposed qualifications for franchise in Sind published by the Bombay Government and they are of the opinion that the proposed franchise not only falls too short of accomplishing the above-mentioned objects, as far as the rural Hindus are concerned, but, in fact, worsens their position.

SUGGESTED REMEDY

To remedy this my Association respectfully urge a very simple amendment, viz., that the qualification entitling a person to vote, on account of the ownership of a building worth Rs. 750 or payment of Rs. 18 as rent, which is at present restricted to Municipal Towns and Notified Areas, be extended to towns and villages in which Sanitary Boards or Sanitary Committees exist.

My Association are of the opinion that if the right of vote, on account of the ownership of a building worth Rs. 750 or payment of Rs. 18 as rent, is extended to all towns and villages in Sind, in which Sanitary Committees or Boards exist, it will greatly mend matters and the objects underlying the extension of franchise will be achieved to an appreciable extent in respect of the Hindu and Muslim middle class merchant and artizan classes who will get the right of vote; and it will also redress to a certain extent the balance between town and country so far as Hindu voters are concerned. As the extension will apply to both the Muslims and Hindus, my Association submit that there can be no legitimate objection to the proposed amendment from any quarter. On the other hand, if this is not done the interests of the Hindus residing in the rural constituencies will grievously suffer.

Financial Problems Of Separated Sind

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON URGES EXPERT INQUIRY

KARACHI, Aug. 8.

Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., in the course of a communication to the Hon'ble Sir Percy James Grigg, K.C.B., Finance Member, Government of India, Simla, says:—

"I learn through newspapers that the Government of India have recently appointed Mr. J. Nixon to go through the Finance-separation matter with the Bombay Government in regard to Sind separation so as to decide what would be the liabilities of Sind in respect of debts, capital expenditure, etc.

The question of separating Finance between the Government of Bombay and Sind regarding Pension, Liabilities, debts, etc., etc. in my opinion is very complicated and the impression I have on my mind as the result of my experience in public life is that to get justice requires strenuous work as the seriousness of this matter deserves. The public of Sind have great anxiety in this respect and desire seriously to obtain an unbiassed scrutinisation and justness in the matter of separation of our liabilities which is a big thing to be considered for our future welfare. Only a sympathiser to Sind or duly experienced experts formed into a Board for this special purpose can reasonably carry out this work impartially to the satisfaction of Sind public, and also the Government of India which has to bear a heavy burden of future responsibility.

SIND FINANCE.

In the matter of separation of our Sind Finance, I beg to refer to the Financial Enquiry Committee's report by Miles Irwin Committee, Para 35, page 11, saying that Sind is properly liable on separation to the extent of Rs. 554.41 lakhs but I beg to observe that I am very much doubtful about the reasonableness of this amount as a capital expenditure for debiting Sind because in the case of Sind the main expenditure being irrigation work and it was always remunerative, whereas unfortunately the accounts of Sind and Deccan as to revenue were probably mixed with the Bombay Government and Deccan's position was always at disadvantage, i.e. at a loss. In the separation of Finance, therefore due consideration to be given to this matter. It may be perhaps that the Government of Bombay may find it difficult to give consideration as to profits in irrigation in Sind against losses of Deccan due to the accounts of the revenue of the provinces being mixed, then I would suggest Sir, that a due proportion of credit from Assets to be allowed to Sind from the expenditure incurred in other places in the Presidency for roads, buildings, etc., etc. as no such expense has been made for Sind.

COSTLY ADMINISTRATION.

I do not wish that Sind in future may have to become mendicant on account of any unduly forced burden of the debt and Sind may be placed thus in a position to look to the Government of India for favours in the matter of subvention. The public of Sind wish that as several provinces in India are able to stand on their own legs and some are even prosperous, so may Sind reach that position.

If only the debts are not unreasonably placed on Sind and if we have less costly administration and our cultivation reaches to the estimated quantity of 6 lakhs bales cotton coupled with 6 lakhs tons of wheat in future we can easily look to future prosperity and can easily pay up our debts on Barrage.

I request, therefore, that the Government of India for the purpose of scrutinising minutely the items of debts and assets of finance, should appoint a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Nixon or any one from the Finance or the Audit Department of the Government of India which may reasonably settle the finance. If, however, it is not possible for the Government of India to appoint some such committee of experts at present then I would request that at least Mr. G. Kaula (who had worked on the Sind Administrative Committee and who I think was retired Assistant Auditor General, etc.) may be deputed to collaborate with Mr. J. Nixon.

PATEL INQUIRY.

I would further request that any transfer of assets and liabilities made to the account of separated Sind should be open to further enquiries and question at any time by the new Government of Sind.

In conclusion, I beg to refer to the arrangements of Mr. H. M. Patel, I.C.S., who is to report about the arrangements for future administration of Sind. At present, the administration of Sind is considered as a costly one in comparison to other provinces and the new arrangements to be made should be on economical lines without of course affecting the efficiency. I hope the report of Mr. Patel be minutely examined by an expert with the Sind representatives in the interest of economy for Sind. Needless to say that any reduction affected in Sind's burden of administrative expense will in the long run tend to cease the responsibility which lies with the Government of India, and besides it the people of Sind will feel grateful to you and the Government of India."—A. P.

UNREST IN LOHARU STATE

Pt. N. R. Sharma's Appeal To Nawab

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10.

Pandit Neki Ram Sharma has issued the following statement to the Press regarding the recent unrest in the Loharu State:—

"I have read with considerable concern the press reports emanating from Simla and Loharu about the trouble in that State. I have also heard the woeful tale of some sufferers of Loharu, who had come here. The sad happenings of Loharu are harmful both for the ruler and the ruled.

"It has been alleged that the peasants have refused to pay land revenue but this allegation could not be true, as ordinarily, the realisation of revenue begins in the month of October. There could be no question therefore of refusing to pay the revenue at present. In fact there are other reasons for the agitation which caused unrest in the whole State. I would submit to the Nawab Sahib with all due respect that he should personally diagnose the causes of this trouble and give proof of his far-sightedness by finding our amicable means of settling the whole affair. I would tell the peasants of the State that their best interests as well as those of the State lie not in agitation but in conciliation and honourable settlement."—United Press.

SHAHIDGANJ DISTURBANCES

Peace Measures Will Cost 2 Lakhs Rs.

LAHORE, Aug. 11.

It is understood that the Shahidganj disturbances would cost the Government Rs. 2,00,000 on account of the measures taken to maintain peace in Lahore.

Including the two Sikhs who were murdered on July 8 when the demolition of the Sahidganj mosque began, Lahore has suffered a loss of 15 lives during the recent disturbances including the 13 Muslims killed in the firing of July 20 and 21.—United Press.

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Revolt Of Youth In Burma

Separation Or Federation Is Not Issue Now, Says Leader Of League

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

"Whether Burma is separated from or federated with India, that is not the issue now. We are still slaves in our own country. Cry what we might and demonstrate howsoever we could, separation is being thrust upon us. But the greatest issue is how to organise ourselves and attain Independence."

In these words Mr. Thakeen Lay Maung, who has been deputed by the All-Burma Youth League to study the conditions existing in India, placed the view point of the youth of Burma in regard to the separation question addressing a meeting at the Congress House last evening.

"There is practically no political organisation in Burma with a national programme of intense agitation for the attainment of Independence. The so-called leaders have all taken to smooth way of living.

"In these circumstances how can we, the young of Burma, remain idle? Therefore, we find the springing up of youth organisations throughout the country.

CREED OF LEAGUE

"The Burma Youth League which I represent is determined to take up the country's cause and attain Independence. It was founded in the year 1930, and since then it has been organising itself in the name of youth—students, farmers, labourers, and volunteers—throughout the whole country. The membership is open to all provided one accepts the creed of the League, namely, work for the Independence of Burma.

"In this respect we differ a great deal from our old political organisations. We have demonstrated to the people by our work or sacrifice, fired with a sense of patriotic fervour and youth-spirit, that we can hope to obtain Swaraj. Those Buddhist priests who had earned a great fame in the previous Burmese political history for their selfless and sincere national work and sacrifice are all now sympathising with our movement."

COMMON CAUSE

Concluding Mr. Lay Maung said: "We are now faced with the problem of fresh organisation in accordance with our newly-framed constitution. It is no less a different problem since we have got to do away with all ill-feelings and misunderstandings and win the sympathy of Indian settlers in Burma, who, as far as I know, have been remaining indifferent to Burma's political aspirations. It is the duty of the leaders in India to give them a proper lead so that we may be drawn together more closely and go hand-in-hand and fight for the common good of us all."—United Press.

Indore Letter

COMPLAINTS AGAINST CITY FATHERS

Maharaja Appoints Committee For Investigation

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Aug. 8.

With a view to investigate the numerous complaints against the present nominated Municipal Councillors of alleged malpractices and corruption and to secure an efficient working of the Municipality, creating among the City Fathers, a better sense of civic responsibilities, the Maharaja Holkar has appointed a Committee consisting of 3 members. The Maharaja, in the course of his order setting up the committee, expresses the hope that the committee's labours would lead to a thorough purging of the discredited element which has clogged the wheels of progress of the Municipal machinery. The committee is expected to submit the Report within a month.

TO ENCOURAGE TRADE.

The latest issue of the Rewa State Gazette announces the abolition of "Dehri" tax, which used to be imposed on all persons who settled in villages for purposes other than agricultural. The abolition of the tax has been welcomed by all classes of the subjects inasmuch as it implements the avowed policy of the Ruler of encouraging trade and commerce in the State.

CENTRAL INDIA CHAMBER

To promote the interests of the commercial community and to foster better trading relations among businessmen of this city, eliminating needless rivalry and unfair competition, an organisation known as the "Central India Chamber of Commerce and Industry" is proposed to be started shortly in Indore. Mr. Kanti J. Mehta, the sponsor of this proposal, is said to be endeavouring to enlist the support and sympathy of the State.

A smart piece of work by the State Police last week-end has led to a big seizure of contraband charas weighing 18 seers found in possession of 2 passengers from Ujjain.

R. B. S. M. Bapna, C.I.E., Prime Minister, will be sailing from Bombay on the 17th for England 'en route' to Geneva where he will attend the League of Nations Assembly meeting in September. He will be accompanied by Dr. P. C. Basu his Secretary.

Receiving Detenus' Correspondence

GOVT. ORDER, NOT A PUBLIC DOCUMENT

Calcutta Justices Quash Sentence For Unintentional Offence

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mr. Justice Lort-Williams and Mr. Justice Jack delivered an important judgment in the appeal preferred by Mr. Hem Chandra Ghongdar, who had been convicted by Mr. S. S. R. Hattangadi, Sessions Judge, Rajshahi, under Sec. 6 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act read with Sec. 109 I.P.C. for having abetted Manindra Nath Guha, a detenu in receiving uncensored letters in contravention of the Government order served on the said detenu and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Delivering judgment Mr. Justice Lort-Williams said that it was alleged that the appellant received letters addressed to certain persons detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. One of the conditions of such detention was that persons detained were not allowed to communicate with one another or with other persons without submitting the correspondence for inspection by the police. It was alleged that the accused facilitated the conveyance of letters or information from such a detenu to other people or 'vice versa'. The accused was not aware of the contents of the letters.

FAULTY PROSECUTION

It seemed to his lordship that a series of mistakes had been made by the authorities in connection with this prosecution. The accused made a statement before a magistrate. In that statement, it was true, he began by saying that he was guilty, but the body of the statement showed that what he meant was that he was not guilty of the crime, but that he was guilty of handing letters from other persons to the detenu or 'vice versa.' Otherwise the statement indicated clearly that he had no criminal intention and that he acted purely from ignorance and that even so he conveyed such letters for the first few days and then apparently realising his place of business was being used as a sort of post office he at once put an end to the matter and told the detenu that in future he would not receive for him letters sent to his place. Relying upon this alleged confession, the trial judge assumed that the accused intended to plead guilty and made the same mistake with regard to his plea under section 364, which in his lordship's opinion was not a confession of guilt but an assertion of innocence. The trial judge ought to have pointed out to the accused that before it could be shown that he wilfully and intentionally committed the act which he knew was unlawful in the sense that it was an infraction of the criminal law.

NOT A PUBLIC ORDER

His lordship remarked that these criticisms were not sufficient to dispose of this case. He observed that the charge against the accused was that he aided and abetted the detenu in receiving correspondence in contravention of the conditions laid down in the Government order, which was never served on the accused and of which he had no knowledge. This order was not an act of the Legislature which it was presumed every citizen had knowledge of. This order of the Government was in a sense a private order served upon this particular detenu. It was obvious that the accused could not be convicted of acting in contravention of something of which he had no knowledge and of which he could not obtain any knowledge because the order was not a public document in the sense that it was available to the public generally.

In those circumstances it was clear that the conviction and the sentence must be set aside. The accused was acquitted.

Mr. Justice Jack agreed.—United Press.

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Over 750 Baluchi Families Given Relief

Central Committee Distributes Rs. 30,800 Among Destitutes From Quetta

The Secretary, Sind Branch of the Quetta Central Relief Committee, Karachi, has issued the following report:—

The Sind Branch of the Quetta Central Relief Committee which was appointed by the Congress President Babu Rajendra Prasad started its relief work from the 8th July and upto 3rd of August it has given relief in the following manner in the whole of province of Sind.

TEMPORARY RELIEF.

The sufferers of all communities irrespective of caste and creed (including even Christians and Anglo-Indians) have been rendered assistance by this Committee. Some of the respectable merchants who were masters of thousands and lakhs and upper middle class people who were doing their business and carrying on their profession at Quetta and have been rendered destitute and penniless due to this catastrophe have been approaching this Committee for help. Several of them have been given maximum grant of Rs. 250 as temporary relief.

The refugees from Quetta, Baluchistan and Kalat State, living in various camps, in Karachi, have also been given monetary help.

Temporary relief has also been given to lower middle class sufferers in other parts of the province.

Those refugees who desired to proceed to their homes and were not given free railway passes have been supplied with railway fares and rupees ten each, the Memon Relief Committee sharing half of the railway expenses in all such cases.

PERMANENT RELIEF.

The middle class merchants, professional men, petty traders and some artisens have been supplied with articles for their profession and implements and tools to start their business or work.

The Committee has taken special care to see that our widowed sisters are given monetary help to maintain themselves and their children for a period of at least one year. Some of them will be provided with sewing machines with a view to earn their livelihood.

To give an idea of the nature of permanent relief in Nawabshah district alone, 54 shops have been opened by the refugees of that district, as per details given below:

Retail shops	17
Provision shops	12
Fruit and Vegetable shops	12
Sundry shops	10
Grocery shops	3

Some of the artisens and workmen, such as carpenters, cycle repairers shoe-makers, washermen, watch repairers, etc., have been provided with their tools and implements.

RS. 30,800 DISTRIBUTED.

The total amount of Rs. 30,800 so far distributed in the various districts is, as under:—

	Rs.
KARACHI.	
Temporary relief	12,550
Permanent relief	3,240
	15,790
NAWABSHAH DISTRICT.	
Permanent relief	9,400
Temporary relief	600
	10,000
DADU DISTRICT.	
Permanent relief	600
Temporary relief	340
	940
SUKKUR DISTRICT.	
Permanent relief	75
Temporary relief	1,010
	1,085
HYDERABAD.	
Permanent relief	800
Temporary relief	600
	1,400
UPPER SIND FRONTIER.	
Permanent relief	160
Temporary relief	260
	420
KHAIRPUR STATE.	
Temporary relief	85
	85
LARKANA DISTRICT.	
Permanent relief	100
Temporary relief	20
	120
SHIKARPURIS IN KARACHI.	
Permanent relief	650
Temporary relief	310
	960
	30,800

Over 750 families and individuals, including 58 widows, have been granted the above relief. In addition to the above amount which has been distributed, about Rs. 20,000 have been so far alloted for the maintenance of widows and their children for the period of twelve months. Out of this amount, Rs. 13,000 have been earmarked for the widows of Shikarpur and Rs. 7,000 for the widows of the rest of Sind.

More applications for help from sufferers are pouring in from all parts of the province. The Committee appeals to all countrymen to contribute liberally to the Relief Fund. The amount may kindly be sent to the Secretary, Quetta Central Relief Committee, Karachi.

APOLOGY TO STATE WORKERS

Sequel To Publication Of Certain Remarks On Jhabuwa Work

KHANDWA, (By Mail).

The Secretary, Central India States People's Conference, Khandwa, writes:—

"Mr. P. K. Rajagopal, editor, and Mr. V. Manickam Pillai, printer of the "Indian States Gazette" published certain remarks against Messrs. R. P. Persai, K. L. Vaidya and Krishnakant Vyas in their issue of May, 1934.

Thereupon Mr. M. V. Devdhar, pleader of Khandwa, served them with notice on behalf of the said persons. So, Mr. Rajagopal and Mr. V. Manickam have tendered unconditional apology stating that they published a note which was sent to them by Mr. Trivedi, the Dewan of Jhabuwa. However, the apology tendered by the editor and printer has been accepted, and Mr. Trivedi is served with a notice, in reply to which he has asked for two months' time."

PRESS RIGOUR IN HYDERABAD

(From Our Own Correspondent).
HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Aug. 10.

It is understood that permission to start an English weekly "Viswabharati" asked for sometime back has been refused by the Government.

Press Must Unite In War On Communalism

RESOLUTION FOR CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.) Aug. 11.

Mr. Mohamed Siddeek, who was for several years a journalist in Bombay and Delhi and also a member of the Journalists' Association of India has submitted the following three resolutions for the consideration and approval of the All-India Journalists' Conference to be held in Calcutta on August 17 and 18.

"This Conference is strongly of opinion that newspapers can play a very important part in easing the unfortunate communal tension in the country and in bringing about a better understanding between the different sections. In order that all Indian journals should co-operate in this great and noble effort, this Conference hereby elects a committee of the following members to chalk out a policy calculated to bring about the desired end."

(Committee to be elected by the open conference.)

"This Conference hereby elects a committee of the following members to study the Press Laws and Regulations obtaining in the different civilised countries of the world, as also the Laws and Regulations prevalent in the different Provinces and States of India and to report what would be the best Press Law for India under the conditions now obtaining in the country."

(Committee to be elected at the open conference.)

NEWSPAPER FINANCE.

"This Conference is definitely of opinion that the commercial failure of a majority of Indian newspapers is due to their weak and ill-organised management. It, therefore, desires most emphatically to impress upon all proprietors and managers the fact that the Editorial Department alone, be it howsoever strong and well-equipped, cannot guarantee the success of any newspaper enterprise unless the management side is equally strong and well equipped and has a thorough grasp of the commercial technique of the profession."

Degree Classes For Muslim Girls

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES TURN DOWN PROPOSAL

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALIGARH, Aug. 9.

It is learnt that the Committee of the Muslim Girls' Intermediate College which is the only institution of its kind in India requested the authorities of the Aligarh Muslim University to take over the administration of the College but the request has been turned down. The Girls' College is labouring under financial difficulties and it was thought that the University would be better able to conduct the college along with its other institutions.

Then Shaikh Abdullah, the Secretary of the Girls' College, requested the University to give a grant of five hundred rupees per month so that degree classes could be introduced in the College but this, too, has been refused.

The University also bars its doors to girl students though there is nothing to stop girls from being admitted in the University charter and statutes.

HARIJANS EVACUATE VILLAGE

Sequel To Alleged Harassment Due To Black Magic Charge

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 11.

Tension is reported to be increasing between caste Hindus and Harijans in several villages of Bhavnagar State on account of a belief of caste Hindus ascribing the prevalence of the cattle disease known as 'sakaria' to black magic practised by Harijans. Two villagers are stated to have evacuated, the villagers migrating to another village. Caste Hindus, it is alleged, chased them for two miles armed with sticks. The Harijans escaped with great difficulty.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

A member of the Ahmedabad Municipality has given notice of a resolution to appoint a committee to consider ways of relieving unemployment of educated classes.—A.P.

MAMMOTH MEETING AT LYALLPUR

LYALLPUR, Aug. 10.

A mammoth meeting of the Muslims of Lyallpur was held here in Dusserah Grounds with Hakim Nur Din in the chair. Syed Attaulah Bukhari, a prominent Ahrar leader who has arrived here heading the deputation of Ahrar leaders, addressed the meeting and made reference to the Shahidganj dispute.

A resolution was passed condemning the action of Sikhs in demolishing the Shahidganj mosque, expressing indignation and resentment at the police firing on the Muslim crowd and sympathising with the victims of the firing.—United Press.

AHRAR LEADERS ON TOUR

To Counteract Propaganda Against Party

LYALLPUR, Aug. 10.

A deputation of Ahrar leaders consisting of Syed Attaullah Shah Bukhari, and others have arrived here. They are touring the province with a view to create favourable atmosphere, which has recently been disturbed by the anti-Ahrar propaganda regarding their attitude teowards Shahidganj Gurudwara dispute.—United Press.

Notorious Dacoit Arrested

KARACHI, Aug. 10.

Information is received from Rato-dero that a notorious bandit who was evading arrest for a long time past, was arrested after combing the village of Gachel at the dead of night, while he was fast asleep.

The police recovered a gun, a dagger and several rounds of ammunition lying by his side.—United Press.

DESPONDENCY MUST BE DISPELLED

India Must Strive For Self-Sufficiency, Says N. R. Sarkar

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

How far India is fitted to become economically self-sufficient in respect of all her requirements was examined by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar when presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Institute of Economics yesterday.

Mr. Sarkar said that India had plenty of scope for expanding her own food supplies by intensive cultivation and by curtailing the production of crops whenever, as in the case of jute restrictions would appear to be desirable. He suggested that the best way of achieving self-sufficiency in this respect would be to maintain the present standard of living, which was very low, and then improve it by increasing production and the volume of exchange, with foreign countries.

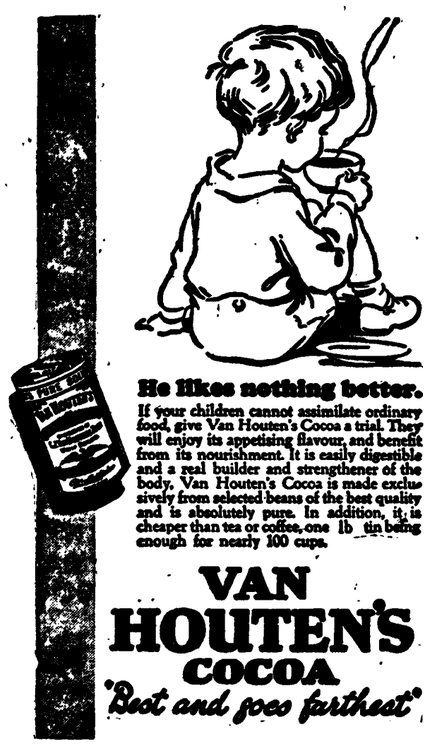
NEED OF STIMULATION.

Unfortunately, he added, the agriculturists' outlook upon life was tinged with a tragic despondency which must be dispelled by the dissemination of knowledge so that they might tackle their problems effectively. This should stimulate them to activity so that they might grow more and eat more, so helping to raise the general standard of living.

Next to the food supply problem was the question of clothing, and it had to be realised that India had the resources, if she would only take advantage of them, to attain in time a considerable degree of self-sufficiency in respect of requirements in this category.

SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

After analysing India's import and export trade and its bearing upon the subject under discussion, and pointing out factors that militated against the achievement of absolute self-sufficiency, the speaker concluded by saying that every country in the world was inspired with the desire to become economically independent as far as possible. As India had vast potential resources for the development of industries as well as a large internal market, efforts should be directed towards developing them to assist in finding a resolution of the unemployment problem and to make the country's economic prosperity less dependent upon agriculture.—United Press



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ROMAIN ROLLAND'S TRIBUTE

Soviet Is Creating New World With Heroic And Well Ordered Effort"

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, July 21.

In the Soviet Union unlike in other countries, workers and office employees are compulsorily insured, but the premium for this insurance is not paid for by the worker, but by his employer: the State office, factory, plant, or any other enterprise of the State. Since industry and public property belongs to the State in reality all workers and employees' insurance is paid for by the State Treasury and is distributed through the medium of the various trade unions spread all over the country.

From the very beginning of the Soviet Union, the State, among other measures for safeguarding and improving the welfare of its citizens, introduced Compulsory Insurance of Workers and Employees which was called Social Insurance. However, owing to the devastated condition that the country found itself in as a consequence of the World War, Civil War intervention and famine the total sum spent on Social Insurance by the Government was necessarily very small. As recently as 1927 the State spent 800,000,000 rubles annually on Social Insurance, but however large this sum may appear to be it was quite inadequate in comparison with the poverty and dreadfully low living conditions of the people in those trying years.

Now conditions have changed to their very foundations. The U. S. S. R. has become considerably stronger and is healthier and wealthier. Progress and growth is to be seen in every field of life in the Soviet Union. It is, therefore, now that the Government has turned its attention to that most important human and social problem, the problem of Social Insurance.

Social Insurance Budget

The other day the Soviet Government passed a decree defining the limit of the budget for Social Insurance for the current year. The amount fixed in this budget exceeds the total of the sums spent during the past several years. This year the tremendous sum to be spent by the Soviet Union for the improvement of health and other conditions of its population is 6,079,300,000 rubles.

The greater part of the budget assigned, over 2 billion and 17 million rubles are to be used for paying bonuses and pensions to the sick and the workers and the employees who have retired because of old-age. Approximately one billion rubles is to go to temporary invalids as state bonuses, in this category are included the sick and pregnant women, etc. A like sum is to be used for the maintenance of those who have become invalids through accidents. Over one and one-half billions is to go for medical assistance to the insured; 484,600,000 rubles is for the support of children of Socially Insured persons; while 403,750,000 rubles will be used to maintain rest-homes, sanatoriums, and resorts for insured persons. 154,550,000 goes for health education work, while 1,140,860,000 rubles will be used for improving housing conditions, building hospitals, dormitories, kindergartens, physical culture and other similar institutions to serve the needs of the Insured workers and employees.

Commenting upon the above decree, the "Pravda," the Communist Party organ, writes: "The budget of the State Social Insurance is an ample proof of how in the Soviet Union the Proletarian State takes cares of its citizens, youngsters and old ones, those working and those unable to work."

Romain Rolland, the famous French writer, who has just left the Soviet Union after a short sojourn in Moscow, has sent a letter to Joseph Stalin, in which the great writer shares with Stalin some of his impressions of Soviet-land.

Owing to poor health Romain Rolland was unable to make a tour of the Soviet Union and remained in Moscow. During the week prior to his departure he was a guest of the famous Russian writer, Maxim Gorky, whom he knows through personal correspondence during the past twenty years, [illegible] arts and [illegible]

It is noteworthy that Romain Rolland, who is not a Communist, addresses Stalin in his letter as "Comrade Stalin." The letter is as follows:—

"Dear Comrade Stalin,"

"On the eve of my departure from Moscow, I send you my heartiest greetings. During my all too brief stay in the U. S. S. R., I came into touch with a mighty people, who, in an unceasing struggle against a thousand obstacles, is creating, under the leadership of the Communist Party, a new world with a heroic and well ordered effort. I was delighted with its healthy strength, its joy in life, its enthusiasm in the face of privations and difficulties which—gradually being overcome—still further enhance the value of its great work.

"I am leaving genuinely convinced of what before my journey hither I had a presentiment: that the only real world progress is inseparately bound up with the destinies of the U. S. S. R.—that the U. S. S. R., the flaming hearth of the Proletarian International, must and will become the whole of mankind—that, in all countries, it is a bounden duty to defend it against all enemies threatening its progress. You know, dear comrade, that I have never retreated before this duty, that I will never retreat before it so long as I live."

An Interesting Experiment

Owing to the growth of industry and the reorganization of agriculture on new, socialistic lines there is not only no un-employment in the U. S. S. R., but on the contrary, there actually exists a shortage of labouring hands in many cities of the Soviet Union. To meet this difficulty, starting with April 1, Information Bureaus of the City of Moscow, numbering 105, began to enquire of the persons who came to them to ask for information if they were employed and whether they needed a job. If the answer was in the affirmative they were given the addresses of enterprises needing labouring hands, office workers, skilled and semi-skilled workers.

During the three months that this experiment has been conducted, the Information Bureaus of Moscow not only supplied information but got jobs and employment for 31,655 people. However, the demand for help required by State offices enterprises was fulfilled only upto 58 per cent.

Music And Dance Olympiad

An amateur Music and Dance Olympiad, under the auspices of the Moscow Province Council of Trade Unions, is being held in the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest, in Moscow. All of the participants are workers from the Moscow plants and factories.

To give an idea of the grandness and the scale on which the Olympiad is being conducted it is sufficient to mention the programme given for the opening day. A chorus of 2,500 workers sang under the direction of J. O. Avranek, chorus master of the Bolshoi Theatre; while the noted German conductor, Oscar Fried directed a 300 piece symphony orchestra. So great is the mass of the performing entertainers that the huge stage of the Green Open Air Theatre, in which the Olympiad is taking place, has had to be greatly enlarged.

Individual performers render songs and dances, while two young accordion-players, whose combined ages are but 19 years, greatly pleased the vast audience with their skilful playing. Another brilliant spot in the programme was the women of the folksong chorus of 1,000 voices who were dressed in the colourful and traditional peasant dress of Ryazan Province.

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How Khadi Can Fulfil Its Mission

"TURN ATTENTION TOWARDS CENTRES OF PRODUCTION"

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the "Harijan":—

"The Bombay Khadi Bhandar is the largest Khadi Bhandar depot of the A. I. S. A. It is no single individual's property. It belongs to the A. I. S. A. as the sole trustees for Daridranarayan. As such its primary concern must be Daridranarayan. Though it has served as a means of giving honourable employment to some middle class people, it must not be regarded as an employment bureau for them. Since a new policy is in the course of adoption, reduction is being made in the staff in keeping with the requirements of the new policy. Hitherto extraordinary efforts have been made to push up sales of khadi sent from all parts of India and ordered by Shri Jerajani in accordance with patterns designed by his inventive genius. But this effort meant overhead charges out of proportion to the results achieved in terms of Daridranarayan. And it drew the attention of the provincial workers away from their main work which was to make khadi self-supporting or popular in their own provinces. The universal mission of khadi cannot be fulfilled without true provincial effort.

HEALTHY DEMAND.

That can be achieved only by its distribution as far as possible in the innumerable centres of production. No doubt some khadi will always be required for big cities like Bombay which will never produce it themselves. That will be a healthy demand to be met without extraordinary effort. The rich variety one sees in the city khadi shops was possible only because the Association put forth the effort to meet the varied tastes of the city public. But time has come, if khadi is to fulfil its mission, to turn the attention towards centres of production. They are far too few. Every village, if not every home, has to be such a centre even as every home is a centre of production of cooked food. The economy of the kitchen is wholly different from the economy of the books. Even so is the economy of khadi. The contemplated change, then, means substantial reduction in the staff of large bhandars run by or on behalf of the A. I. S. A. It also means reduction in the number, if not disappearance, of certified private producers. How it will all be worked, it is difficult to say as yet. It is being carefully worked out by Shri Shankerlal Banker who has been travelling throughout India for that special purpose.

But meanwhile this is to warn the lovers of khadi, the votaries of Daridranarayan, that prices of khadi must go up, greater technical skill must be developed among khadi workers, a greater spirit of self-sacrifice must be evoked amongst all the classes connected with the production and distribution of khadi. Sales depots have taken delight in showing a progressive decline in the prices. I remember the time when I sold the first piece of very coarse khadi for over one rupee per yard. Such coarse khadi will not fetch two annas to-day. It is not on sale at khadi depots. The decrease has been brought about no doubt by progressive efficiency in every department of khadi, but it has been largely purchased at the cost of the spinner. And yet the concrete shape of Daridranarayan is the spinner—the lowest paid labourer in all India. It was good that the A. I. S. A. found a means of employment on the widest scale possible for the chronic unemployed at a wage, be it ever so low, even one pie per hour. But if it is to discharge its trust, it must find at least a subsistence wage for the spinner.

Her receipt for the spininng hour should be in proportion to the amount she would need to live if she worked for eight hours a day. What that amount is to be is not so much a matter of moment, as that there must be an increase in the rate of wages earned by the spinners. Henceforth the reports of the A. I. S. A. should state not how much reduction in the price of khadi has taken place during the period under review, but they should take pride in showing how much increase has been made in spinning wage. It should not be satisfied, I cannot be satisfied, till the spinner's wage per hour has been put on a level with, say the weaver's And let the buying public remember that they are the unnamed members of that great trust and that the spinners are their wards. Once that relation is realized there should be no difficulty in the progressive rise of khadi in the geometrical ratio. Would that every lover of khadi will know his duty and falsify the fears of the unbelievers among khadi workers who think that the public will never pay a higher price for khadi!!!"

"THIS GENEVA WHITE ELEPHANT"

Subhas Bose Urges India's Withdrawal From League

KARLSBAD (By Air Mail.)

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose who has been convalescing here since his discharge from the sanatorium after his recent intestinal operation has sent the following Press note urging India's withdrawal from the League of Nations:—

There is an Institution in Geneva called the League of Nations of which we have heard much, but unfortunately know little, though every year poor India has to pour out the sum of 1,666,205 gold francs towards its upkeep.

The income of the League of Nations is spent in maintaining (1) the organs of the League, (2) the International Labour Office at Geneva, (3) the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague; in arranging for all the Conferences and Commissions under the auspices of the League and for the construction of the new palatial headquarters at Geneva.

The organs of the League are (1) The Assembly, which consists of representatives of States members of the League, (2) the Council which consists of representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, together with representatives of four other members of the League and (3) the Secretariat, which is a very big body with various sections viz. (a) Minorities, (b) Mandates, (c) Opium Traffic and Social questions, (d) Disarmament (e) Legal, (f) Information, (g) Financial and Economic Intelligence Service, (h) Economic Relations, (i) Communications and Transit, (j) Health, (k) Intellectual co-operation and (l) Political.

Reference should also be made to the Auxiliary organisations which have been created under resolutions of the League Assembly or the League Council.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

The League of Nations is maintained by the contributions made by States members of the League, according to a scale adopted by the League Assembly. This scale is revised at intervals. The present scale was adopted in 1925. According to it, India has to pay 55 units of contributions, China 46 units, France 79 units, Italy 60 units, Spain 40 units, U. S. S. R. 79 units. One unit is equivalent to 30.294 gold francs, so that India's contribution comes to 1,666,205 gold francs, as stated above. In 1934, India's contribution was reduced from 56 units to 55 units.

Apart from the advantages which the bigger powers get out of the League, it pays them to make the required contribution, because League officials and employees belonging to their nationality draw a large amount as salary. For example, the journal called "Peace" which is the organ of the National Peace Council of Great Britain, published some time ago that Great Braitain's contribution per annum towards the upkeep of the League is less than the total amount drawn annually by British officials and employees of the League as salary.

NO INDIANS AT THE TOP.

Compared with this, what does India get out of the League? The advantages that she gets are practically nil, because India is invariably represented at meetings either by Britishers or by loyalist Indians. And as for the Secretariat, there are two ill-paid Indians at the League Headquarters and three or four ill-paid Indians at the International Labour Office in Geneva. Up till now, there was no Indian at the Court of International Justice at the Hague. Only recently have I seen in the papers a proposal to appoint Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

TO A VACANT SEAT.

In the light of the above facts, I ask my countrymen if it is worthwhile for India to waste her meagre resources in maintaining this Geneva White Elephant.

Other countries have set an example to India. Cost Rica, a Central American State, withdrew from the League on December 24, 1924; Brazil withdrew on June 14, 1926, Japan withdrew on March 27, 1933, and last but not the least, Germany withdrew on October 14, 1933. All these countries are flourishing without the help of the League.

SUGGESTION TO M.L.A's.

Will the members of the Legislative Assembly take up this question at the next meeting of the Assembly? If so, they may ask the Government of India to ask the Secretary-General of the League to furnish the following information:—

(1) The contribution made by each State member of the League.

(2) The total number of officials and employees belonging to each nationality that is a member of the League, who work in the different organ of the League, auxiliary organisations, International Labour Office and Court of International Justice.

(3) The total amount drawn as salary each year by the above officials and employees belonging to each nationality, that is a State-member of the League.

There is one other fact which I shall mention before I close. The delegations that are sent by the different Governments to Geneva from time to time always use their influence with the Secretary-General in order to better the lot of their own nationals at Geneva. This does not happen in the case of Indian employees, because the Indian delegation to Geneva do not consider it necessary to bother their heads about the fate of Indian employees there.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Book-Makers And First Enclosure

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is very strange to note that there is always a lack of Book-makers in the First Enclosure of the W.I.T.C. There is a limit of sixteen Books in Poona and twenty in Bombay, while in fact we hardly find half the number of Book-makers, sometimes even less than that. It is a question to be considered as to why the Book-makers from all over India dare not enter the Enclosures of the W.I.T.C. in as large a number as they do in the R.C.T.C. Enclosures.

In my opinion, either the rules and regulations of the Club for the registered Book-makers are very strict or the terms laid down by the authorities are prohibitive. Unless their grievances are redressed, I am afraid there will be no Book-makers in future in the W.I.T.C. If at all the W.I.T.C. wishes to retain the Books in Bombay and Poona, they should at the very outset recommend to the Government to change the mode of betting. At present the minimum betting is Rs. 30 cash and Rs. 100 and above for credit. Naturally in these days of depression the above limit of betting is too high. The best remedy is to reduce the limit of minimum betting to Rs. 20 for cash as well as for credit, and the maximum to Rs. 200, provided the odds do not exceed 10-1.

Next, the fees charged by the club is Rs. 500. Extra meetings and Rs. 750 for the Big meetings which is really too high. Thi should be reduced to a reasonable amount by the Stewards. Then again the tote prize betting with the Books should be entirely stopped because it is very difficult for an operating Bookmaker to adjust his book with the tote prices. He is entirely confused by his real position in the Book. as the tote price betting is a novel introduction in the W.I.T.C. Books.

In conclusion I hope that the Stewards will do their best to improve the style of betting which will enable them to get a sufficient number of Books in their Enclosure.—Yours, etc.,

"TATTERSALL"

Ancient Shrine At Mazagaon

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Having performed several pilgrimages of religious Hindoo shrines and places of sanctity all over India, I deem it, my sacred duty, to bring to the notice of the citizens of Bombay, especially Hindoos, a holy shrine at Mazagaon in Bombay city.

On the summit of the Bhandarwada Hill, at Mazagaon there lies on the eastern side, a picturesque grove of shady trees, just above the Dock yard Railway station. Here some flags of white and red colour are freely wavering in the open air. An entrance here will lead you, down a few stone steps, to two temples; one of Sri Vaikuntmata and the other of Sri Pataleshwar Shanker. These two temples are owned by one Buwa Dhaku Devu Shenvi, who also is a pujari of these two temples. This pujari, who is a direct descendant of one of the Sardars, Bapuji Ravji Shenvi, Patke of Bawra Samstan, of the great Mahratta Emperor, Sri Chatrapati Shahu Shivaji Maharaja, and who has now renounced everything for the sake of Hindoo Religion. This holy shrine was frequently visited by Sri Shahu Shivaji Maharaja who used to offer his prayers to the Goddess Vaikuntmata.—Yours, etc.,

A. DEVOTEE.

In Defence Of Homoeopathy

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me the hospitality of your columns to arraign myself against the unwarranted tirade of "A Doctor," whose refragable allegations are deliberately aimed at depicting Homoeopathy as savouring somewhat of charlatanry?

It is easy enough to heave bricks from behind a wall, but if there is sense in what a man has to say, especially in the refutation of theories, I should like to know what is there to prevent him from disclosing his identity. However, as in this particular case, it is rather the subject than the writer, which matters most, it is almost immaterial whether we know the name of the author or not.

"A Doctor" says that the claims of Homoeopathy have not been substantiated "in the light of modern knowledge at the bar of Science." What he exactly means by this, I am at a loss to understand, but I can assure him that Homoeopathy itself is more modern than Allopathy (the former being a progressive state of the latter), so that, if there is anything to be studied "in the light of modern knowledge" Allopathy has much to learn from Homoeopathy. As regards his reference to substantiation "at the bar of Science," there is no meaning in that phrase. It is like saying that a particular form of worship would be scorned before a bar of religion. As for Homoeopathy substantiating its claims, this has been thoroughly accomplished, and what is more is that, whereas Allopathy relies on experiments carried on animals for the purpose of indirectly arriving at a similar treatment for human beings as though there was no difference between a man and a lower animal, Homoeopathy confines itself to direct experiments on human beings for the treatment of human beings.

"A Doctor" also says that "Western Medical Science, which alone can speak authoritatively on the subject, has rejected the claims of Homoeopathy." Is he not aware that Homoeopathy is also a Western Medical Science? What probably he meant to say was Western Allopathic Science. Well, we do not expect a mule to sing in praise of a horse; and as to speaking with authority on a subject, I can only say that in the case of Allopaths that subject, perhaps would be Allopathy. But taking for granted that, an allopath has spoken with authority on the subject of Homoeopathy, will "A Doctor" enlighten us as to any particular respect in which Homoeopathy has failed to substantiate its claims? Unless he can do so, he ought not to make statements which are not borne out by facts.

He also accuses the homoeopath of being in a muddle when called upon to explain homoeopathic methods and theories. The reason for it, he says, is because the theories and principles of Homoeopathy fail to stand the "test of Science." Again we have a phraseology that means nothing. Test of what Science? Science itself is dependent upon tests. I may as well ask him, which science has tested the theories and principles of Allopathy. Are we to suppose that there is a science which tests another science? Then which is that science which has tested the other science?

The fact that "A Doctor" wishes to be enlightened on the methods and theories of Homoeopathy presupposes that he knows nothing about them. If however, he really wants to be enlightened, he should study it and not attack it. The explanation he seeks can be had from an elementary book on the subject.

He also asserts that homoeopathic theories are not tested by experiments and verification. Certainly, they are! How else have we arrived at anything definite and conclusive? And, for that matter, homoeopathic tests are far superior and more reliable than allopathic tests, chiefly because they are made on human beings, and not on frogs, pigs, rabbits, dogs, cats and rats.

He is also convinced that only the credulous can be imposed upon by homoeopaths. If that be the case, then in this category would fall kings, queens, presidents and Dukes—to say nothing about such illustrious men as Bernard Shaw, Mussolini, Rockfeller, Henry Ford and others, cited by a correspondent in these columns in the issue of the 3rd instant. They are men eminent for their intelligence and will-power and still more eminent for their incredulity. They are not the type, who blindly take things for granted, but who weigh and consider and test things. Apart from this galaxy of brilliant men, we have eminent allopaths, who have turned down their own science in favour of Homoeopathy, and when such men, who were looked upon as authorities in their own circle give their verdict to the world against their own science in favour of Homoeopathy, what more convincing proof could be forthcoming of the achievements of the Hahnemannian School? The irony of it is that, whereas allopaths depreciate their own science in favour of Homoeopathy, there is not, to my knowledge, a reversal of the case in the latter science.

I should like to say in conclusion that if there is anything which an allopath wishes to know about Homoeopathy he would do better by perusing a text-book on the subject than by trying to acquire knowledge cheaply through a newspaper, where space is necessarily limited. If then he finds anything beyond his understanding, he can raise a storm in the Press; and as sure as night follows day, there will be some one or other to take up the gauntlet.

—Yours etc.,

VICTOR EM. LEWIS.

Parbadevi,
Bombay: Aug. 6.

Railway Trains At Dadar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Two years back the G. I. P. Railway introduced the stoppage of their Up mail trains at Dadar to give connections to the B. B. and C. I. Railway and thus facilitate the journey of their passengers who intend to travel on the B. B. and C. I. Railway North of Bombay to distant places and also for those passengers residing at Dadar and its environments and the Southern part of the City adjoining the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

war and Marwar and other parts

Passengers from Gujrat, Kathiaof the country and the residents of Dadar and its environments and those residing on the Southern side of the City served by the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be greatly obliged to the G. I. P. Railway if they halt their Down mail trains at Dadar for the convenience and easy transport of the said passengers. The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway has admitted the necessity of halting their up mail trains at Dadar and he will also consider the advisability of stopping the down mail trains at Dadar except the Deccan Queen. In the interests of the travelling public he will please do so when the time table has to be changed next time.—Yours, etc.,

BHASKAR ANANT KOWLY.

Sikhs And Services

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Sikhs form an important part of British subjects in India. They are known for their courage and loyalty. Government also had to admit this after the 'Great War' in which the Sikhs shed their blood in defence of the Empire.

But in spite of all this, the rights of the Sikhs are being ignored. Their very existence is being forgotten and overlooked, though undoubtedly they form a distinct and a definite community

When an occasion for filling up vacancies in Government service arises, the Sikhs are not given chance, although the Government of Bombay and the Commissioner-in-Sind have issued, from time to time, circulars stating that as the Sikhs are a minority community and go unrepresented in Government service, and as it is Government's policy to represent all communities in fair proportion, the members of the Sikh Community, who are qualified educationally, should be taken up in Government services.

Thus, the percentage of the Sikhs, at present, in Government Services is practically nil. Those few also who were in appointment have retired, and their places are also not given to members of the same community.

None of the higher appointments have ever gone to the qualified members of the Sikh community—none in the Customs department (Karachi) none in the Income-tax Department none in the Revenue Department. Similar is the case in lower appointments.

It will be advisable for Government to issue fresh and unequivocal instructions to the appointing authorities in all Departments to appiont Sikhs only until they are proportionately represented.—Yours, etc.,

"A SIKH"

Bombay, August 8.

Plague At Shiroda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The epidemic of plague, though mostly confined to Shiroda so far since February last, is now threatening the residents of its adjoining village Aravali. To see this disastrous epidemic eradicated, a society under the name of "Shiroda Plague Preventive Samiti" having eleven members on it has this week been formed. This Samiti immediately took steps to run to Aravali disinfected the infected houses. Rat-traps were supplied to all the houses in the wards and demonstration by Magic Lantern was given. The inoculation and baiting will in a day or two commence. The Samiti member, Mr. Appa Saheb Patwardhan, with numerous volunteers is found morning and evening going about with rat-traps, baits, disinfecting fluid, pumps, Magic Lantern, etc. and making tremendous efforts to remove the root cause of the epidemic. It can safely and surely be said that the Samiti would root out the epidemic completely if it is helped financially by the Government very soon. Whatever funds the Samiti would be able to collect in the present depressed condition, locally, which it has started to do from yesterday, would not exceed rupees one hundred, even though the Samiti members strained their nerves to the extreme in the matter; and this small fund will be a couple of months' expense.

It is therefore absolutely necessary in the interest of public health that the Bombay Government, without losing time, must either help the Samiti financially or keep its own full establishment. The present Government method of keeping only one sanitary Inspector for three weeks—I mention this period because he left to-day—and one servant with disinfecting fluid one pump, baits, and vaccine and nothing more to add to it, to battle against the infection involving hundreds of houses in Shiroda and Aravali villages, is hardly enough—Yours, etc.,

V. S. DALVI.

Shiroda, August 4.

An Example Of Swadeshi

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Not very long ago, a Norwegian Sahib wanted a match box when he was in one of the villages of the Supa Petha of the North Kanara district, Japanese match boxes (three for one pice at that tme) were brought when ordered; but he refused to take them. He said that he wanted the Norwegian match box (showing them the mark of the matchbox). When informed that that match-box was not available in that village he ordered a servant to go to Supa and bring one match box the price of which was two pice. In all he had to pay annas six and six-pies for one match box (including the wages of the servant sent). Then he said "Now I am glad that I have spent at least two pice for goods made by my country out of my six and a half annas earned in India. But had I bought the Japanese match-boxes, I would have sent none to my country out of the one pice! Here is an example for us all.—Yours, etc.

K.N. GOKARN.

A Point Of Law

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Through your esteemed paper I wish to invite the attention of experts to an important point of law in connection with the demolition of the Shahidganj mosque at Lahore. The Punjab Government have officially stated that, although the Sikhs committed a moral wrong, their legal position was strong and for that reason the Government could not stop the demolition. The strength of the Sikhs' legal position is stated to rest on the fact that their civil rights on the mosque had been established by the courts of law. Admitting the civil rights, the question arises whether the provocative act of demolition could not be held as illegal.

I request the law experts to examine the point and to express their opinion from purely technical point of view If the demolition of a mosque, which may be the property of any individual or body, is not considered illegal, then surely the law is defective and necessity is felt for an adequate provision. On the other hand if the experts find that even according to the existing law the act of demolishing a mosque is not only immoral but illegal as well, the Punjab Government should have the moral courage to admit their unfortunate error of judgment which resulted in so much loss of life.—Yours, etc.,

MOHD AKRAM KHAN.

Multan, August 2.

Untouchability In England !

The following letter appears in the "New Statesman and Nation," dated July 20:—

Sir,—In England we Indians are often told that we are not fit for governing ourselves because some of us still observe that barbaric practice which is called Untouchability. It is considered to be a part of the White Man's burden to rid the world of these atrocities perpetrated under the cloak of religion. But what shall we say when we find the same practices observed in this England, only under a different name.

The writer of this letter and a friend went to a swimming pool near London on Saturday afternoon. By an arrangement with the Southern Railway admission tickets for this pool can be purchased at Victoria Station where both of us purchased our tickets. When we presented ourselves at the entrance of the pool we were refused admission on the ground of our coloured skins. We protested that we had the proper admission tickets and so were as much entitled as anyone else to have a bath. Besides we explained that at the time when we purchased our tickets we were not told that the management of the pool claimed to exercise any such right of discrimination. But our arguments were of no use. The only answer that we could get from the management was an emphatic no.

Incidents such as this clearly show that after all superstition and inhumane practices are not a monopoly of the East and that in the ultimate analysis, shorn of his machines and guns, the average Westerner is as little or as much civilised as a poor Easterner.

MAHMUD ALI.

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OUR MOSCOW LETTER

A Huge Plan Of Construction

BY ABDUL AZIZ AZAD

MOSCOW, July 17.

Soviet Russia is to-day probably the only country which is not only progressing in all fields of life, but is the only one which has been left untouched by the disastrous world economic depression and the no less perilous problem of unemployment, the chief concerns of the planless and chaotic capitalistic system.

This growth, particularly that of industry, has been so rapid and to such an extent that it is readily noticed by people who are far from being specialists in the economic or political sciences. It is enough to acquaint oneself objectively with what is going on in this field if only through the medium of the Soviet press.

Huge Expenditure.

As an illustration of this constant and uninterrupted growth I shall give, in very compact form, the outlines of the plans of construction which must be completed and given into exploitation within this year. The figures which are quoted were made public quite recently through official channels and are therefore quite reliable.

According to the official statement, 21,100,000,000 roubles are assigned to be invested in the peoples' economy during the course of the current year. In addition to the previous investments in enterprises totalling 22,300,000,000 roubles, finishing touches being given to the majority of these at present, are to be finished and put into operation by not later than December, 1935. The sum total of all enterprises under construction at the present time is 47,600,000,000 roubles.

Among the new enterprises under construction and to be completed this year those of Heavy Industry top the list. The capacity of Soviet electric station is to be increased, according to the plan, by 817,000 kilowatts during 1935. 41 large-scale coal mines with a total output of 23,260,000 tons annually (9,900,000 tons to be produced this year); 6 blast furnaces with a capacity of 1,790,000 tons; 34 open hearth furnaces pipe rolling mills; electric steel furnaces, with a capacity of 2,200,000 tons of steel; cracking plants; oil pipe lines; machine building plants; new non-ferrous metallurgy plants, and a number of similar industrial plants will begin to operate this year. The total investment in enterprises of Heavy Industry is 7,326,000,000 roubles or almost one-third of all the investments for 1935.

4,200,000,000 roubles will be invested in new railway and railway car repair shops; over half a billion roubles on waterways; and 843,000,000 roubles for the creation of new highways and auto-repair shops. Generally speaking, transport is second in the list of industries to which immense importance is attached.

Agriculture follows Heavy Industry and Transport. In this vital branch of national economy over 2,000,000,000 roubles are to be invested during 1935. 698 new machine and tractor stations to serve the collective and state farms are to be organized, and 1840 electric threshing aggregates and a number of new tractor repair shops and agricultural buildings are to be built.

A sum of 732,000,000 roubles is to be invested in Light Industry, the Food Industry will receive 738 millions; while a solid sum of 2,000,000,000 roubles is to be spent during the current year on the construction of enterprises producing general consumers' goods.

The plan of construction for 1935 includes all the branches of industrial and cultural life. Adequate attention is paid to the satisfaction of Soviet citizens in housing, clubs schools, etc., for which the vast sum of 2,600,000,000 roubles is to be spent according to the schedule.

Soviet-American Trade Agreement.

After an interval of a full fourteen years, in November, 1933, diplomatic relations were established between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics. The change in the policy of the United States was apparently caused by two important factors, viz., the danger of war in the Far East, and the opening of a new market for American goods in the USSR.

Before America's recognition of the USSR, the latter had developed considerable trade relations with the U. S. A. During the period of 1926-30 Soviet imports from the U. S. A. averaged 70,600,000 dollars annually, while her exports to that country amounted to only 15,615,000 dollars annually. After the establishment of diplomatic relations, however, Soviet imports from America dropped heavily due to the fact that there was no treaty regulating the trade relations between USSR. and the U. S. A. Besides various anti-Soviet campaigns were started in America, and in addition America demanded the payment of Tzarist Russia's pre-war debts, and finally, the Johnson Act included the Soviet Union among those nations that had defaulted in the payment of war debts owing the U. S.A.

Soviet Russia, who conducts her foreign trade according to a strict plan, and who places her orders only in those countries where the existing political atmosphere is not hostile to her, could naturally not allow her trade organizations to develop trade with America. Soviet imports from America, therefore, dropped to the low point of 8,000,000 dollars annually at a time when her imports from other countries increased considerably.

To put an end to these abnormal trade relations, on July 13th there took place an exchange of notes between Mr. Bullitt, the American ambassador in Moscow, and Mr. Litvinoff, the Commissar for Foreign Relations, in which a trade agreement was signed with the view of creating a healthy basis for the establishment of mutually advantageous development of trade between the United States and the Soviet Union.

According to this new, and only, trade agreement with America, the Soviet Union will enjoy the tariff concessions made by the U. S. A. in trade agreements with Belgium, Sweden and Haiti, as well as such tariff concessions as may be made in the future in trade agreements with other countries.

The trade agreement is expected to increase the trade relations between the two signatories to a high level since both are in need of the commodities and produce of the other. Likewise, they are in need of each other's political support in their struggle for peace.

Moscow-San Francisco Non-stop Flight

Preparations are being made by the Administration of the Northern Sea Route for an unique non-stop flight by a single motor airplane from Moscow to San Francisco passing over the North Pole. The airplane will take off as soon as favourable meteorological conditions permit.

The route outlined for the proposed flight is as follows: leaving the territory of the USSR the plane will fly over Banks Island, Fort Simpson, Vancouver (British Columbia), and down along the sea-cost to San Francisco, California. The airplane crew will consist of the famous flyer Levanevski, as first pilot; Baidokov, second pilot; and Levchenko, navigator.

Film To Show Future Flight To Moon

In a press interview, the Soviet film regisseur V. Zhuravlyov described here recently his forthcoming production, "A Cosmic Journey," which depicts the flight to the moon made by Soviet heroes of the year 1950.

The plot is developed in the adventurous manner of a Jules Verne story, although Mr. Zhuravlyov claims that it was the heroic journey of the ship "Chelyuskin" that inspired him to begin his new and unusual production.

So painstaking and accurate are the producers of the new film, that expert engineers and technicians have been called in to give their advice on the construction of the "moon," the hangar of the "astro-plane" in which the flight is made, and the cabin of the "astro-plane" itself. The film will also incorporate novel and original animated drawings and gigantic structures will serve as a background for the action of the film.

After having completed successful flights into the stratosphere, Soviet scientists are now attempting to reach heretofore unsearched depths of the seas. The joint scientific forces of the State Hydrological Institute, the All-Union Fishing and Oceanographic Research Institute, and EPRON, the State Salvaging Trust are engaged in the construction of a new device, called the hydrostat, consisting of a strong metal chamber with room for two scientists and several dozens of scientiscific instruments, with which to detend to depths never before reached by living man.

The greatest depth thus far reached was attained by the American scientist, W. Beebe, in his spherical "bathysphere," who reached a depth of 925 meters. The Soviet scientists plan a "hydrostat" which will depart considerably from the spherical shape of the American's bathysphere. It is built in an original form and of special metal which permits the walls to be but one-tenth of the thickness of those in the "bathysphere" and makes for buoyance. Thus, in the event of accident through parting of cables, the hydrostat could rise to the surface by discarding ballast.

Scientists engaged in the project are now working out the solution of the special and difficult problems which are confronted in making a descent of this type. These problems include terrific pressure to will engaged upon the hydrostat in its descent, and illumination and photography under submarine conditions.

Parachute Jumper Escapes Death

A Red Army man, Noskov, was saved from death when, jumping from an airplane, his parachute tore, and hurtling through space, he fell upon the back of another parachutist, and they landed together with one parachute.

His companion, Krasikov had made the jump, but when Noskov jumped his parachute failed to open and catching onto the tail of the plane tore. In falling Noskov fell upon the parachute of Krasikov and then on Krasikov's back.

However, the load was too great for the single parachute, and the speed of falling increased. It was only when they were within a 100 meters of the earth that they succeeded in opening Krasnikov's reserve parachute and thus descended safely to earth.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

plan fulfilment are not yet published.

So one might continue through the whole list of industries if space (and the reader's patience) allowed. Only two industries, oil, with 84 per cent. of Plan and coal, with 91 per cent., have fallen seriously behind their allotted tasks. Even then the output of coal has reached the figure of 284,000 tons per day. The iron and steel industry has raised its output to 35,000 tons per day, giving the U. S. S. R. second place only to Germany in all Europe for this industry, while next year's developments are planned to bring her to first place in Europe and second only to the U. S. A. in the world. If pig iron only, and not steel, be counted, she occupies this place already.

FOOD PRICES FALL

The increasing quantity of goods on the market has led to a sharp fall in the price level, particularly in staple foodstuffs. In the last few months, prices of meat, sugar cheese, flour, milk and butter have all fallen considerably. The fall in the price of flour, and the exceptionally good harvest which is confidently expected this year, foreshadow a fall in the price of bread in the near future.

Bread, of course, has been unrationed since the beginning of this year, and, indeed, the whole rationing system is becoming less and less important as goods in the "open" shops become more plentiful. Special rations for foreigners have already been abolished, and it is evidently only a matter of a short time before the entire rationing system will disappear.

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DR. GOUR LOOKS AHEAD

Sees Vision Of National Constitution In India Bill

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

"We have to take a long view of the reforms, and whatever may be their immediate shortcomings, we cannot ignore the fact that the Act does make a bold step forward in giving the whole of India a national constitution, which, if properly worked, would place India in the charmed circle of a self-sufficient Dominion within the hegemony of the British Commonwealth," observed Sir Hari Sing Gour in an interview with the Associated Press.

"Now that the new Government of India Bill is a 'fait accompli,' it is possible to take a detached view of the measure of responsibility conferred on the people of India and the extent to which the Imperial Parliament has parted with its power to the Indian Legislature. As a co-signatory of the British Indian Delegation's Memorandum and one, who has taken an active part in consolidating opinions of the Indian delegation upon the common measure of agreement between all communities and classes regarding the minimum requirements of the country, I cannot say that the Act will satisfy even the most moderate opinion in India, which would have been satisfied, if the Joint Parliamentary Committee had accepted even some of their main recommendations. One such recommendation, continued Sir Hari Singh, was in the direction of national economy in administrative expenditure, unanimously voiced by the elected representatives of the Legislative Assembly including the European group.

INDIA'S AIM.

"The one net gain that India has undoubtedly made is a recognition of the principle of central responsibility. This was the bone of contention, which divided the Churchillian group from the rest of the Conservative party.

The grant of central responsibility, however attenuated, is a recognition of a great principle, which takes India out of the category of a mere dependency of Great Britain, raising her to the position of a quasi-Self-governing Dominion in her internal affairs.

Indian politicians must be thankful that with the prestige and preponderance of the liberally minded Conservatives in the British Cabinet the India Bill, as it is, has become law. If the Labour Party comes to office, it will be easier for the parts to remove from it those restrictions and reservations which are found to hamper its smooth working by popular ministries.

GIVE REFORMS A CHANCE.

"India should follow the example of Great Britain by creating a National party and a National Government, and give the new reforms a chance to succeed or fail. If they fail, India shall have then an unanswerable case for a fresh revision of the constitution."—A.P.

"THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING"

An Interesting 'Symposium' At Students' Brotherhood

A 'symposium' on 'the Art of Public Speaking' was held under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood with Principal Hemmil in the chair on Friday evening.

Prof. A. Correa gave an interesting and humorous discourse touching the style, manner of delivery and time to be taken in public speaking.

The style of old masters like Demosthenes or of people like Surendranath which is popularly understood to be oratory is out of date.

Remarking about nervousness felt by speakers when speaking in public the lecturer said the only way of getting rid of it is to plunge headlong into the fray. Initial success is worse than an initial failure, said the speaker bringing in the glaring instance of Hamilton who made a glorious initial speech in Parliament and was afraid to speak any further for fear he may not achieve similar success.

As for delivery in speech, the speaker remarked, better not to think of it but proceed in a sober manner. The time factor should be controlled by a psychological study of the mood of the audience.

Prof. D'Andrade stressed the psychological aspect in preference to the usual requisites of a speaker—personality, good voice, etc. The speaker must not reduce himself to the level of the audience but must expect it by a stroke of chance to rise to his level by appealing to the souls or hearts of the hearers,' concluded Prof. D'Andrade.

With a few remarks from the chair exhorting and expecting those present to emulate the worthy cause of public speaking, the symposium came to a close.

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Russia Reaps Reward Of Willing Sacrifice

STEADY UPWARD SWEEP IN STANDARD OF LIFE

Jim Garton, who was a member of the National Council of the Independent Labour Party, went to Russia two years ago as a scientific worker. From his knowledge on the spot he has written for the "New Leader" two articles on the Second Five-Year Plan. The first appears below.

With July of this year the Second Five-Year Plan of the U. S. S. R. reached its half-way point. Two and a half years have gone—the same time remains before the start of the Third Plan. This seems a suitable moment to sum up some of its achievements.

As everyone knows, the object of the First Five-Year Plan, which ended in 1932 (having been accomplished in four years only) was to create the basis of heavy industry (iron and steel plants, mining, machine-building, power-generating stations, etc.) which would enable the U. S. S. R. to go on to the manufacture of its own industrial goods.

REWARD OF SACRIFICE

The object of the Second Plan is different. The basis of industry—electric power, factories, mines, machines—has been created. The Second Plan goes on to utilise this basis for the manufacture of consumable goods—food, clothes, furniture, domestic apparatus and whatnot—for the use of the people. Corresponding to this difference, the effect of the two Plans upon the standard of life in the U. S. S. R. has been radically different.

In the early days of the First Plan, the standard of life even decreased. Machinery, metals, technical assistance had all to be imported from abroad, and, as the only means of payment, agricultural goods, though urgently needed for food in the U. S. S. R., had to be exported in exchange. The hardship of those early years was the price which the Russian people consciously and willingly paid to put their country on a sound industrial basis — capable, above everything else, of defending itself, without imports from abroad, in the event of a war of intervention.

Under the Second Plan, with its slogan "Production of Consumers' Goods," the picture is reversed. The Russian people are reaping the reward of their earlier self-denial in a sharp and steady upward sweep of the standard of life. What this means in terms of figures we will see shortly. In broad outline, it means that the food which formerly had to be exported may now be consumed at home, while the factories built under the First Plan have now begun to deliver to the people, in ever-increasing quantity, a flood of new goods.

Shop windows, which two years ago stood empty, are now filled. New "open" shops (i.e., where no limit is placed upon the amount of purchases) have been opened in Moscow literally by the score for the sale of foodstuffs of all kinds. New "Universal" stores, like the department stores of the capitalist world, for the sale not only of food, but of the whole range of personal and domestic goods, are rapidly becoming commonplace.

The standard of feeding in factory canteens and public restaurants has greatly improved. Pleasant cafes, where one could spend an hour or two over cakes and coffee, were unknown in Moscow two years ago—now the central area is dotted with them. Where a year or so ago people were glad to get clothing of any quality at any price, there is now a fair choice of styles and qualities, though not yet sufficient to meet the demand.

Indeed, no one, least of all the Russian Government, suggests that the demand for any commodity has yet been fully met. The 170 millions of the Russian population will absorb for many years to come all that industry can produce. The success of the Second Five-Year Plan must be judged not by saturation of the market, but by comparison with the previous conditions. Judged on this basis, the improvement is enormous. The plan for the full five years (which the results up to date enable one to say will, certainly be carried out, barring a war of intervention) involves an increase for the five years of no less than 100 per cent. in the output of consumable goods.

It must not be thought, from the emphasis which is laid upon consumption, that the further development of either heavy or light industry is being neglected. On the contrary, the increase of industrial equipment during these five years will actually be greater in absolute amount than during the First Plan, but, as affecting the standard of life, it will take second place to production for consumption.

Now for some actual figures of production in this last half-year of the Plan. Figures are proverbially dull, but Russian figures are so amazing in their record of unparalleled progress that they must surely be exempted from the ban. It should be remembered for comparison, in nothing the rate of increase of output, that even in the best days of capitalist expansion, a yearly increase of 8 per cent. was considered extraordinary. In more recent times 3 per cent. has been considered a good rate, and in these last years of crisis, the capitalist world has considered itself lucky if not faced with an actual contraction of industry.

Compare this with the Russian figures: where increases of 20 per cent. and more per year are commonplace.

Industry.	Plan fulfilment Jan.-July, 1935, per cent.	Increase over same period of 1934, per cent.
Heavy industry as a whole	99	25
Electric power generation	—*	25
Iron and steel	99	29
Copper and aluminium	—	52
Chemicals	100	39
Gold mining	114	32
Railway truck building	105	100
Food industry as a whole	106	11
Turnover of sales to the public	—	28

* In some cases the figures of

(Continued in column 3)

Fascinating Spectacle Of Law Emerging Out Of Chaos

RAPID STRIDES OF PROGRESS IN ABYSSINIA

It was a fortunate day for Abyssinia when the present- Emperor, Haile Selassie I, came to the throne. He is unquestionably by far the wisest and most enlightened man ever to hold the reigns of government in that country. Having travelled widely in Europe, he returned to Ethiopia determined that his empire should emerge from the darkness of the centuries into the light of civilization; and short as the period is since he came into power, the first-fruits of his administration must strike even the most casual observer. After spending some months in various parts of the country, I have just returned to England filled with admiration for the way in which the Emperor has tackled the stupendous task of introducing Western methods and organization into a country which modern progress had never touched, writes John M. Melly in "The Spectator".

SIGNS OF ADVANCE

As one would expect, the greatest signs of advance are to be found among the ruling tribe of Amharas, and especially in Addis Ababa, the mountain capital. After travelling inland for three days on the Franco-Ethiopian railway, passing through hundreds of miles of wild and desolate country, the visitor cannot but be surprised to step out on to a well-appointed station, and to find rows of luxurious taxis awaiting him outside. These are without exception American cars—big powerful saloons, clean and well kept. Even more unexpected perhaps, is it to find uniformed policemen on point duty at all the main cross-roads of the town—the fruit of a European Police Commission, invited by the Emperor a few years ago to train his police force. The houses and shops, which were till quite recently all made of wood with mud walls, are rapidly being replaced by stone buildings. The Cathedral the Parliament and the New Palace are particularly striking examples of stone construction. At the last, furnished throughout, as it is, by an Oxford Street firm, there is little except the faces and clothes of the Ethiopian nobility and servants to remind those who dine there that it is the heart of darkest Africa and not London's Mayfair.

HOSPITALS

In Addis Ababa there are telephones, telegraph and electric lighting, several good hotels, two or three cinemas, and many shops in which one may buy almost anything within reason from a motor-car to a pair of silk stockings. Hospital accommodation in the capital exceeds that of most English towns in the number of beds per 100,000 population, and although most of the hospitals are run by missionary societies, it is to a great extent due to the Emperor that they exist at all. An earnest Christian himself, and ruler of a nominally Christian people, he has yet some 8,000,000 Mohammedans and pagans among his subjects; and he is anxious to see Christian influence spread amongst these. Consequently he has welcomed missionaries into the country, and made lavish gifts of land and money for the building of mission hospitals and stations. The best equipped hospital in the country, however, with a modern operating-theatre, sterilization-plant and X-Ray department, has been built and furnished, and is supported, entirely out of His Majesty's private purse. Though small at the moment, it was, at the beginning of the present crisis, in the process of being enlarged up to 300 beds, with the object of instituting a Medical School.

Nor is it in Addis Ababa alone that the Government has instituted its own Hospitals. In Harar, Asba Tafari and other places small government Hospitals and clinics have made their appearance in recent years. Education, though still only for the few, is progressing rapidly. In the capital the Emperor has his own school, bearing his name while the Empress runs a girls' orphanage. State schools have been founded in many parts of the country, providing a remarkably thorough education, so that natives speaking fluent English and French are by no means a rarity.

THAT FRONTIER INCIDENT

But these are merely the outward and visible signs of the organization and progress which have been taking plact in Ethiopia in the last decade. The work of the law courts, the abolition of such useless punishments as that of amputation of the hand for robbery, the Emperor's girts of premises for a hospital for sick animals, his tireless fight against slavery, and the building of much-needed roads, are all examples of less spectacular but vitally important reforms. And this progress is spreading in an ever-increasing circle from the seat of the government in Addis Ababa. It is only as communications are improved, roads built, and aerodromes constructed that it becomes possible to get each more distant province in turn organized and under central control. Under present conditions many of the primitive border tribes are six weeks' journey from the capital. Consequently, they are still comparatively lawless, and it is here that slavery has not yet been successfully dealt with, and that raids over the border occur all too frequently. The Abyssinians, however, have no monopoly of either slave or cattle raids. The border-Sudanese raid Abyssinian territory and carry off slaves probably almost as frequently as the Abyssinian tribes raid the Sudan; and few people seem to realize that the frontier incident which resulted in the death of Leiut. Bernard last January was started by French Somalis raiding across the border into Abyssinia.

ON ITALIAN BORDER

While European men, women and children have travelled and lived in safety in almost every other part of the country, the Danakils, whose territory borders that of Italian Eritrea, remain wild law less and a real source of danger to anyone who dares to penetrate into their country be it Abyssinian or European. But even here the Government have made a start, and a streng military post has recently been established some 30 miles into the heart of the arid country inhabited by these primitive people.

Ethiopia is still centuries behind European civilization, several of her outlying provinces are inadequately controlled and, in the case of the Danakils, almost completely uncontrolled, by the Government; and slavery, while abolished in the central provinces; has still to be tackled in the outlying regions; but such immense strides have been taken under the present Emperor's administration that it would be difficult to question either his sincerity or his ability. One leaves Ethiopia with a feeling of having witnessed a fascinating spectacle—that of order emerging out of chaos.—"Spectator".

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"UTTERLY INADEQUATE

Mr. K. T. Shah's Proposal To Approach Govt. To Raise Statutory Grant To University

A Meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Thursday, (22nd inst.) at 1 p.m. and will be continued, if necessary, on Friday, the 23rd idem, at the same hour. Some of the items in the agenda are as under:—

ASSIGNMENT OF FELLOWS TO FACULTIES.

Divan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—

"That the following Fellows be assigned to the Faculties shown against their respective names:—

Principal N. M. Shah, M.A., F. C. Ph. S., F.R.A.S. Arts and Science; Principal R. D. Karmarkar, M.A. Arts; Col E W C Bradfield, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S., V.H.S., I.M.S., Medicine; Principal S. G. Burrow, B.Sc, A.R.C.Sc. Science; Dr Bal Krishna, M.A, Ph. D. Arts; Miss Nawajbai, D Contractor, B.A. Arts; Principal H Hamill, B.A., I.E.S., Arts; Principal T. K. Shahani, M.A. Arts; Professor N. K. Bhagvat, M.A. Arts; Professor N. G. Damle, M.A. Arts; Dr G V Deshmukh, MD, F.R.C.S., Medicine; Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law Arts and Law; Dr. N. A. Purandare, M.D. Medicine; Professor T. M. Advani, M.A., LL.B. Arts; Miss G. J. Bahadurji, M.A. Arts; Dr M B Rehman, M.A., Ph.D. Arts; Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, B.A., LL.B. Law; Principal S. B. Junnarkar, B.A., BSc. Technology; Professor Sorab R. Davar, Bar-at-Law, F.I.S.A., Arts (formerly part-time Professor of Mercantile Law and Business Organisation in the Sydenham College of Commerce); Principal D. G. Karve, M.A. Arts; Dr. Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph.D. Technology; Professor S. M. Shah, M.A. Arts; A. Soares, Esq., M.A., LL.B. Arts; Lt.-Col. W.C. Spackman, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.E., M.C., O,G,, L.M.S., Medicine; Professor T. V. Trivedi, M.A. Arts; Dr. B. B. Yodh, M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H Medicine.

Principal N. M. Shah has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

"That the Senate sanction the following supplementary grants:—

III. Travelling Allowances, sub-heads (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of the Budget for 1935-36:

	Rs.
Senate meetings	4,000
Syndicate meetings	1,500
Academic Council meetings	1,250
Meetings of Faculties, etc.	6,250

(Note—At the last meeting of the Senate, the grants provided for the travelling allowances under Head III. sub-heads (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) in the Budget were reduced by

Rs.	
4,000	Senate meetings,
1,500	Syndicate meetings;
1,250	Academic Council meetings;
6,250	Meetings of Faculties, etc.

Principal T. S. Wheeler has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

"That the Senate sanction a supplementary grant of Rs. 2,400 for building a chemical store house below one of the lawns in the University gardens."

AMENDMENT OF STATUTE 13.

Mr. K. T. Shah has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment to Statute 13, as recommended by the Syndicate—

"In Statute 13, after item No. (3), add the following:—

(4) The affiliation, the renewal of affiliation and the extension of affiliation of Colleges.

(5) The consideration of the Annual Financial Statement and or motions for supplementary grants when they are part of the business to be entertained at the meeting.

Re-number (4) as (6) and at the end of (6), as re-numbered, add a clause thus—

'provided that such motions shall not affect the order herein above indicated, or give priority to any item of business over the items mentioned in (1) to (5) above or any of them.'

UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

'Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta' has given notice of his intention to move as recommended by the Syndicate—

"That the correspondence which passed between the University Registrar and the Commandant, 1st (Bombay) Bn., University Training Corps (I.T.F.) on Dr. Vad's proposal requesting Government to sanction the formation of a second battalion of the Bombay University Training Corps in order to provide reasonable facilities for military training to the largely increased number of the present University students be recorded."

DONATION FOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Principal T. S. Wheeler has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

"That the Government securities and cash directed by an order of the Bombay High Court, dated the 15th September, 1932, in Suit No. 3697 of 1925 (Advocate General vs. Mithabai, widow of Thakkar Tulsidas Surji, and another) to be handed over to the University for establishing a laboratory in connection with the University Department of Chemical Technology on condition that the said securities and cash be utilized for establishing a laboratory in the Department to bear the name of the late Tulsidas Surji of Cutch Sumri Roha, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and that the Syndicate be requested to utilize the same accordingly."

CHANGING THE TIME OF THE EXAMINATIONS.

Dr. B. G. Vad has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal—

"In view of the great inconvenience caused to the students by the present time of the examinations, the Senate is of opinion that the time of examinations be changed to a more suitable and convenient time."

"That it be reported to the Senate that the Syndicate have moved in the matter and have already invited opinions from the affiliated Colleges and the recognized Schools with regard to the proposed change in the examination season."

MORE CENTRES FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

Professor D. D. Karve has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal:—

"That the Senate appoints a Committee of the undermentioned gentlemen to consider the desirability of starting centres of postgraduate teaching and research at places other than the city and suburbs of Bombay, and to formulate detailed schemes for submission to the next meeting of the Senate:—

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Principal G. S. Mahajani, Principal N. M. Shah, Professor D. R. Gadgil, Professor A. K. Trivedi."

(Note—The Registrar's note on the action taken by the University authorities with regard to the question of re-organizing post-graduate instruction and research in Bombay and outside Bombay is given in Appendix E.)

GOVERNMENT GRANT INADEQUATE.

Mr. K. T. Shah has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal—

1. The Senate are of opinion that, for the full and proper discharge of the duties laid upon the University by the University Act, the statutory grant made by Government is utterly inadequate; and accordingly request the Syndicate to approach Government with a suitable representation, pointing out that, with a steadily expanding Postgraduate and Research work done by the University directly, with an extensive Department of Chemical Technology, and with urgent proposals for reform and reorganization of postgraduate teaching in the several centres in the University, the statutory grant of Rs. 1,17,000 is utterly inadequate, and that the same ought therefore to be raised to a sum sufficient to cover the direct outlay by the University on all its Departments of Postgraduate Training and Research, including such provision as may have to be made for payment for postgraduate teachers in centres other than the City of Bombay.

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS.

Principal T. K. Shahani has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal:—

"That a hostel for the students of the University Departments of Economics, Sociology and Chemical Technology be instituted and maintained at the cost of the University, and that the Syndicate be requested to prepare detailed estimate of the expenses of starting and maintaining such a hostel, and to put up proposals for a supplementary grant, if necessary, for the purpose so as to give effect to this resolution at an early date."

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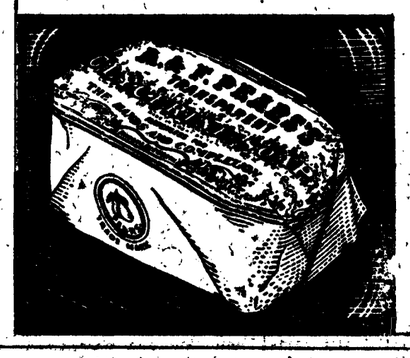

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UNIVERSITY REFORMS

Bhavnagar Youth League's Campaign

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 8.

The Bhavnagar Youth League has now taken up the work of creating public opinion about the Bombay University and giving publicity to students' specific issues. After the results of the Matriculation examination a great deal of dissatisfaction prevails among the students of the presidency.

The local Youth League has organized a public meeting which will be addressed by prominent educationists. "University Reforms Campaign" has provoked thought in educated circles.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY

Tilak anniversary was celebrated at Samaldas College with great enthusiasm. Principal Shahani and Prof. Dharape made inspiring speeches taking anecdotes from Tilak's life.

Merchants of Bhavnagar belonging to various associations have passed twelve resolutions in connection with Bhavnagar trade and their difficulties. The resolutions have been placed before Sir P. Pattani.

PANDIT OMKARNATH

Pandit Omkarnath who has widely travelled all over Europe came here for three days and entertained Bhavnagar with his music. He gave discourses on music in Samaldas College and Daxinamurti Bhavan and demonstrated how Indian music is superior to European music in rhythmic effects.

U. P. DELIMITATION PLANS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAINI TAL, (By Mail.)

In pursuance of the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Clay Finance Member, in the Legislative Council on June 18, last the United Provinces Government have now announced the personnel of a provincial conference appointed to advise the Government on the delimitation of constituencies for the legislatures under the Reformed constitution.

The Government have also released the proposals which will be considered by the conference in its sittings at Naini Tal on September 2, and the following days, and have also invited suggestions and criticisms. These proposals should be submitted to the Chief Secretary on or before August 25 1935.

The conference will be presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Clay, Finance Member to the United Provinces Government.

Reverend Andrews arrived in Wardha on Friday and is staying at Maganwadi where he saw the Congress President.

Shrimati Amrit Kaur has been removed from Eden Hospital to Hotel Cecil for removal to Lahore for treatment.

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Muslim-Sikh Fracas

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

The report of a Muslim-Sikh fracas has been received from the village of Burewalla Majbian near Sangla Hill arising from Muslim peasants impounding 300 goats belonging to Sikhs.

Kirpans, staves and other weapons were used by both parties and seventeen persons have been injured of whom three are lying in a critical condition in hospital.

A police party from Sheikhupura rushed to the spot and effected a number of arrests.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

City of Christ Church, A. W. Wooster, Killick Nixon & Co., Liverpool via Port Said.

S.S. Wartenfels W. Kosler, Lionel Edward, Hamburg via Perin.

S.S. Takliwa, A. G. Fishlay, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Durban via Mombassa.

S.S. Varela, L. A. Bayetegh, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Basra, via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

S.S. Tango Maru, T. Takechi, N. Y. Kaisha, Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Silverash, R. L. Palleth, Volkart Bros., San Francisco via Colombo.

S.S. Masula, H. M. Edmondson, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Dunkerk, via Aden.

S.S. Warfield, C. A. Vanghan, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Karachi via Coast Ports.

S.S. Garbeta, L. E. Heath, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Rangoon via Cochin.

LOADING.

S.S. Mantai Maru for China, and Japan Ports.

S.S. City of Christ Church for Bhavnagar and Karachi Ports.

S.S. Skuld for American Ports.

S.S. Takliwa for African Ports.

S.S. Wartenfels for Europe Ports, Marmagoa and Karachi Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

1C/Christ Church, 3753 Bhavnagar, 12/8, K. Nixon and Co.

6 Tango Maru, 4238, Japan 10-8, N Y Kaisha.

7 Elysia, 4211, Bhavnagar, 17/8, Grahams Trading Co.

8 Massula, 4566, London, 11/8, M. M and Co.

9 British Soldier, 3503, Abadan, 10/8 Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

12 Warfield 3805 Karachi 11/8 M M & Co.

15 Clan Ronald, 3379, Hull, 15-8, J. Finlay and Co.

17 British Chancellor, 4211, Abadan, 7/8, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura, 1896, Basra. 14-8, M. M. and Co.

4 Varela 1926, Basra, 15-8 M. M. & Co.

5 Oostcappelle, 348, M. Coast, 10/8, Merchant S. N. Co.

7 Garbetta, 3204, Rangoon, 10/8, M M & Co.

10-11 Silver Ash 3091, Vancouver, 11-8, Volkart Bros.

16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

D/E Jalavijaya, 2297, NF, NF, Scindia S. N. Co.

F. Jehangir, 2157, Jeddah, 15/8, T. Morrison and Co,

G Sophie Marie, 677, M. Coast, 13/8, Merchant S. N. Co.

K Saraswati 443, NF, NF, B. S. N. & Co.

L Indira, 278, M'Coast, NF, Malabar S. N. Co.

M Howra, 4096, N F, N F, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Mongolia 16-8 P & O S N Co.

Comorin 15-8, M. M. & Co.

Burdwan, 16-8, M. M. & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Christ Church, 9/8, Killick Nixon and Co.

City of Baroda 18-8 Killick Nixon & Co.

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Adams 22-8 F F Campbell & Co.

Potter 11-8, Lionel Edward.

City of Corinth 24-8, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 15-8, James Finlay andw Co.

FROM BASRA

Varela 10-8, M M & Co.

Barpeta 15-8, M. M. & Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Takliwa 10-8, M M & Co.

FROM BASSEIN

Gazana 10-8, M M & Co.

FROM GENOA

General Pelitei 10-8, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM HAMBURG

Wartenfels, 9-8, L Edward.

Neuenfels 16-8, L Edwards.

FROM KOBE

Mantai Maru, 9|8, O S Kaisha.

Mayebashi Maru, 15|8, N Y Kaisha.

Atlantic Maru, 19|8, O S Kaisha.

Lisbon Maru, 23|8, N Y Kaisha.

Iwatesan Maru, 24|8, O S Kaisha.

Gunyo Maru, 30|8, N Y Kaisha.

Rawalpindi 9-8 M M and Co.

Mirzapore 12-8, M M & Co.

FROM RANGOON.

Clan Ogilvy, 24-8, James Finlay & Co.

Jalaputra, 9-8, Scindia Steam N. Co.

Goalpara, 14-8, M. M. & Co.

FROM JAVA.

Col-di-Lana, 15-8, Lloyd Triestino.

Jehangir, 9-8, Turner Morrison and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Rawalpindi, 10/8 P & O S N Co

Mooltan, 17|8, P and O S N Co.

Kaisar-i-Hind, 24|8, P and O S N Co.

Corfu, 31|8, P and O S N Co.

Masula, 14|8, M M and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Swansea, 1|8, F F Campbell & Co

FOR BASRA.

Bankura 14-8, M. M. & Co.

Varela 15-8, M. M. & Co.

Barpeta 21-8. M. M. & Co.

Vasna, 22-8, M. M. & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Verde, 20-8 L Triestino.

FOR KOBE

Mantai Maru, 22-8, O. S. Kaisha.

Argun Maru, 28-8, O. S. Kaisha.

Tango Maru 10-8 N Y Kaisha.

Choko Maru 11-8 O S Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Takliwa 21-8, M. M. & Co.

Karanja 8-8, M. M. & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

Comorin 15-8, M. M. & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir, 15-8, Turner Morrison & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Bhadravati	9-8-35
S.S. Oostcappelle	9-8-35
S.S. Bankura	9-8-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

S.S. Masula for London:— 850 bags Dill-seed, M. Bhutta & Co.; 650 bags linseed oil cake, L. Dreyfus & Co., 307 bags Gr. oil cake, H. A.; K. Oomerbhoy, 600 bags Gr. oil cake, H. K. H. Shariff.

For Havre:—247 bags mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

For Hull:—271 bags castor-seed, Ralli Bros.; 750 bags Gr. oil cake, A. Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—200 bags soap stone powder, Shaw Wallace & Co.; 64 bales cotton waste, G. Gabriel; 22 bales cotton rags, N. A. Geria & Sons; 50 bales cotton waste, P. D. Vora & Co.; 140 bales cotton-fly, V. P. Maskae; 16 bales rags, C. Nanalal & Co.; 22 bales meal raw, K. Lalbhai, 25 drums castor oil, Gujrat Oil Mill Co.

For Barcelona:—150 bales cotton, B. Carsondas & Co.

For Marseilles: 116 bags turmeric S. M. Ragger & Co.; 124 bags mustard-seed, S. M. Ragger & Co.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton waste, V. A. Save; 50 bales cotton-fly waste, V. A. Save;

S.S. Tanga Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Yakahoma:—7 bags gum, N. Mulji & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

S.S. Nizam, Agents T. M. & Co., from Calcutta:—4063 tons coal, 194 bundles fire-bricks, 4600 pieces pipes and fittings, 80 drums red lead.

From Madras:—2 casks rubber solution, 37 bales cotton waste, 27 Brs. cotton yarn.

From Cochin:—16 bags coffee; 25 chests tea, 317 bags cocoanuts.

From Cadalore:—25 Brs. cotton yarn.

From Tuticorin:—140 bags Ored husk dusts.

From Calicut:—960 bags cocoanuts, 95 Jottas coir yarn.

S.S. Steel Exporter, Agents M. M. & Co., from New York:—30 cases Argo oil, 30 drums petroleum grease, 25 bags Hurrican lantern, 50 bags auto-tyres, 25 cases cotton fents, 32 cases motor cars, 64 bales old clothing, 30 bundles Galv. wire.

From Port Arthur 27 cases Lub. oil, 1800 drums lub. grease.

From St. Johns:—13 bundles sardines.

From Huston:—150 drums lub. oil.

S.S. Strathaird, Agents M. M. & Co., from London:—53 cases cigarettes, 10 cases shoes, 72 cases Provision, 27 cases ovaltine, 224 cases whisky, 80 kegs red lead, 10 cases batteries, 37 cases motor parts, 75 bundles toilet soap, 44 pggs. tyres and tubes; 15 Pkgs. cheese; 23 cases photo goods.

From Amsterdam:—45 Pkgs. cheese.

S.S. Jalapadma, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation & Co.; from Rangoon:—12845 bags rice.

From Colombo:—6 kegs Anilline salt, 2 cases toilet soap.

From Cochin:—272 bags cocoanuts.

A Leader of the
INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE
World

The policy holders' trust fund exceeds	Rs. 61,00,000
The total policies in force exceed	Rs. 3,00.00,000
The clams paid exceed	Rs. 21,00,000
Assets exceed	Rs. 65,00,000
The annual income exceeds	Rs. 16,00,000

Applications for agencies invited.

UNITED INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Bombay Branch: Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF COTTON SITUATION

Political Considerations In U. S. A. Shape Price-Level

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

The United States Bureau Report, which has been so anxiously awaited was published yesterday, and gave the Condition as on August 1st as 73.6 per cent of normal, a yield per acre of 198.3 lbs., and an estimated crop of 11,798,000 bales, which compares with 60.4, 160.9 and 9,195,000 on the corresponding date a year ago.

The estimated yield per acre is the third highest in the last 20 years, but even so we are puzzled as to how the figure of 11,798,000 is arrived at unless there has been an increase of a million acres over the estimated acreage published last month, as we have always understood that calculations were made on the basis of 500 lbs. sales, in which case the crop figure would only have been a little over 11 1/4 millions.

The estimate is undoubtedly a bigger one than was generally expected, and the cotton world now faces another year with an available supply of American cotton of approximately a quarter of a million bales more than was available a year ago and no likelihood of a decrease in the carryover a year hence, and as the tendency is for estimates to increase slightly from now onwards we cannot take anything but a pessimistic view of the cotton position from a purely statistical point of view.

LOAN POLICY

Statistics, however, are apt to be misleading as political considerations in America now have a greater influence on prices, and the market is now waiting to hear what the Government's intentions are with regard to their loan policy for the coming season. It is of little use hazarding a guess on the eve of this announcement as private opinions vary from 13 cents to 16 cents, or even to no loan at all, so we cannot do more than to quote Mr. Wallace in his comments on yesterday's crop report, when he stated that there are ample resources available to carry the present stocks financed by Government, and that adequate credit facilities will be given to cotton planters with a view to aiding them in the orderly marketing of the crop.

So far the result of yesterday's report was to put prices down 20 points in America, and April/May Broach down from Rs. 214 to Rs. 207 1/2, and the market is likely to remain at this level until fresh incentive is given by a loan announcement. The demand for ready cotton has been almost negligible during the week, which is not surprising in view of the uncertainty of the future, and also to the increased premium of the July/August Broach contract.

LOCAL SITUATION.

An opinion of the market is difficult to give, but we feel that even if American prices should decline further the decline would be resisted here, as local stocks are by no means plentiful, while a recovery on the other side, which to our mind can only be brought about by Government manipulation, would meet with an immediate response from the traders in the Bombay bazaar.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF TIN

Steady Rise In Consumption

The July Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council, issued by the Hague Statistical Office, shows that the world production of tin in the first five months of 1935 totalled 45,089 tons, an increase of 3,032 tons over the production for the corresponding period of 1934.

CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS.

The apparent world consumption of tin shows a 15 per cent increase this year, the figures for January to May being 56,243 tons in 1935 against 48,931 tons in 1934. During the year ended May 1935 many countries showed considerable increases in consumption, including Russia with an increase of 15.1 per cent. Canada 29.2 per cent, Holland 25.0 per cent, Japan 15.1 per cent, India 15.5 per cent and Sweden 17.2 per cent. The consumption of the principal countries is shown in the following table:—

Year ended May	1935 tons	1934 tons	Increase or decrease Per cent
U.S.A.	50,960	58,117	—12.3
United Kingdom	21,215	20,212	+ 5.0
Germany	9,922	11,007	— 9.9
France	8,753	9,590	— 8.7
U.S.S.R.	5,902	5,126	+15.1
Other Countries	28,241	25,589	+11.0
Apparent world consumption	124,993	129,641	+ 3.6
World consumption in manufacture (approx)	132,500	138,900	— 4.6
Approx. depletion of consumers' stocks	7,500	9,250	

THE STOCK POSITION.

The visible stocks of tin at the end of June 1935 are reported at 15,301 tons, a decrease of 2,886 tons from the previous month. In comparison with the annual averages for the past twelve years, these stocks are at their lowest level since 1926, but in relation to consumption they do not appear excessively low, being 12 per cent of the present annual rate of consumption. "Invisible" stocks in the U.S.A. have been reduced during 1933 and 1934 to approximately the same levels as were maintained from 1926 till 1928.

CONSUMING INDUSTRIES.

Continuous improvement is shown in the statistics of automobile outputs. In May 1935 the world output was 479,000 vehicles, against 433,000 vehicles in May 1934, and in the year ended May 1935 it was 4,339,000 vehicles against 3,470,000 in the previous year—an increase of 25 per cent.

The tinplate industry has also shown improvement, the world production in May 1935 being 318,000 tons against 292,000 tons in May 1934. The following figures are given for the exports of tinplate from the principal producing countries during 1934:—

	Tons.
United Kingdom	357,772
U.S.A.	184,299
Germany	132,402
France	62,746
Italy	30,022

With the exception of Italy all the above countries show a decrease in exports of tinplate this year.

TIN CONSUMPTION IN RECENT MONTHS.

The world's apparent consumption of Tin in May 1935 was 12,222 tons, compared with 11,402 tons in the previous month and with 10,501 tons in May 1934. The apparent consumption in the United States in May 1935 was 6,129 tons against 4,389 tons in May 1934; in the United Kingdom 1,406 tons against 1,582 tons, and in other countries 4,687 tons against 4,530 tons.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, August 9

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 15 0
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	104 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 10 6
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	26 5 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Corp Ord	3 9 0
Calcutta Tramways ordy	1 12 9
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 2 6
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 18 0
Foreign Railway Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	30 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	90 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 0 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 17 6
Great Western Railway Ord Stock	50 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn	108 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 6 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	103 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2 2 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0

HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS

The sixty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., held on Saturday, at their office on Apollo Street, Fort, when the Director's Report was adopted and other business mentioned in the agenda transacted.

The Profits and Loss account showed a profit of Rs. 1,81,048-13-6 for the year ending March, 31, 1935.

LONDON RUBBER DULL

Small Trade Demand

London, July 24.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly market report:—

The Market has again been dull since our last Report and prices have eased further. Business was done in Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot on Thursday at 5-7/8d. 5-13|16., on Friday at 5-13|16d. and on Monday and Tuesday at 5-13/16d. and 5-3/4d. The news from Holland this morning pointing to the possibility of devaluation has caused nervousness in the Market and brought about a further decline. At the time of wiring the value of Spot Rubber is 5-5|8d. per lb. Prices for the forward positions have moved in sympathy with Spot and show a decline of 3-16d. to 1/4d. per lb. on the week.

There has been a little buying both from the Home Trade and for Continental account and a few small orders from America. While there has been no particular pressure to sell there has been a certain amount of scattered liquidation and some selling of Spot and nearby Rubber by producers.

The question of the ability of the Dutch to remain on the gold standard has again arisen in an acute form and at the moment according to the news coming through from Holland a devaluation of the guilder would appear to be almost inevitable. This has naturally had a somewhat depressing effect on the Market and may cause a temporary upset in values. When the question was last acute in April of this year we made several references to the probable effect on the sterling price of Rubber of a devaluation of the guilder and we still hold to our opinion that the effect will rather be that the Dutch cent price will rise to the parity of the sterling price rather than the sterling price will decline to a value to correspond with a depreciated guilder price (see our Reports of 3rd and 10th April and 1st May).

PRESENT DEVELOPMENTS.

A somewhat cryptic reference in one of the Sunday papers to the possibility of something important happening in the near future has raised the question as to whether the International Rubber Regulation Committee are likely to take action in the near future to bring about some improvement in the situation. We have not been able to ascertain whether there is any such intention of whether any meeting of the Committee has been called. It is worth bearing in mind however that when the Committee on 26th March last published the revised percentages —namely 70 per cent. for April, May and June and 65 per cent. for the rest of the year—they concluded their announcement with the statement that—

"Under the scheme of regulation it is open to the Committee to revise their decisions from time to time, if this should in their opinion be desirable in order to achieve the objects set out in the preamble to the International Agreement. These are the reduction of existing World stocks to a normal figure, the adjustment in an orderly manner of supply to demand and the maintenance of a fair and equitable price level will be reasonably remunerative to efficient producers."

While it is true that a heavy shrinkage must have occurred in invisible stocks, the reduction of the large visible surplus is still proceeding only slowly. As regards price, we have recently had conversations with several producers and the concensus of opinion seems to be that nothing below 7d. per lb. can be considered reasonably remunerative. There would seem to be a fair case for an early reconsideration of the exportable percentages for the October/December quarter. Prompt action may became necessary should the Market be further depressed by a devaluation of the Dutch guilder.

EXPORTS.

We referred in our Reports of 10th and 17th July to the overshipment of Native Rubber from the Dutch East Indies. According to an Amsterdam cable of 19th July published in "The Financial Times" the export of Native Rubber for the first half of July totalled only 3,400 tons. This compares with total shipments of Native Rubber for the month of June of 14,536 tons while shipments in May amounted to 22,629 tons. That the authorities believe the steps they are taking to be effective is indicated by a reduction in the duty on Native Rubber as from Monday last from 21 cents to 20 cents per kilo.

In spite of political upsets the situation in America continues to show improvement. We see "inter alia," in the report in "The Financial Times" of the Stock Markets on Wall Street this week that the Market rose mainly owing to "favourable news of the American trade situation," that Steel output for this week is running at 43.5 per cent. against 39.9 per cent. in the previous week, 37.7 per cent. a month ago and 27.7 per cent a year ago, that the Ford Co. is seeking to place an order for 90,000 to 140,000 tons of Steel for motor car materials,—the largest enquiry for several years,—and that the sales of Sears Roebuck, one of the large "chain stores," for the first 24 weeks of this year were 26.7 per cent. higher than those for the same period last year. Sales of motor vehicles for the month of June numbered 361,320 against 306,477 for the same months last year.

STOCK.

The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the Unitdom for last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 20th July, 1935.

	tons.
London—Landed	1 240
Liverpool—Landed	63
Total, Landed	1,303
	tons.
London—Delivered	*2,090
Liverpool—Delivered	340
Total—Delivered	2,430
	tons.
London—Stock	97,934
Liverpool—Stock	74,250
Total Stock	172,184

*Includes 813 tons said to be in transit to Liverpool (probably to a warehouse there).

Week ended 21st July, 1934.

	tons.
London Delivered	1,995
Liverpool Delivered	594
Total Delivered	2,590
	tons.
London Stock	49,654
Liverpool Stock	56,749
Total Stock	106,403

SILVER MARKET DISPLAYS STEADINESS

Re-Sales By Indian Operators

We have received the following weekly bullion market report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. dated London July 24:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,716,841 on the 17th instant showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £2,000,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing and was absorbed by general demand.

Prices have again shown only small variations and the premium over gold exchange parities has been reduced to very small proportions.

Owing to the need of obtaining means for making foreign payments of an exceptional character, the Italian Government, under a Royal Decree of July 21st has temporarily suspended the requirement of a 40 per cent gold cover for its note issue.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 15th instant to mid-day on the 22nd instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British West Africa	92,309
British South Africa	1,259,847
Tanganyika Territory	7,338
New Zealand	73,153
Australia	105,786
British India	66,733
British Malaya	11,871
British Guiana	12,174
Canada	140,000
Netherlands	36,225
Belgium	19,714
France	448,001
Switzerland	31,505
Salved from s.s. "Egypt"	40,956
Other countries	18,201
	2,363,793

EXPORTS.

	£
Norway	1,001,148
Netherlands	57,050
France	212,306
Palestine	1,000
Other countries	936
	1,272,440

The s.s. "Narkunda" which sailed from Bombay on the 20th instant carries gold to the value of about £1,177,000 consigned to London.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of June last:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British West Africa	356,296
Union of South Africa	7,758,730
Southern Rhodesia	367,998
British India	1,358,089
British Malaya	72,945
Hongkong	35,563
Australia	401,824
New Zealand	45,241
Canada	397,300
British West India Islands and British Guiana	19,548
Channel Islands	—
Germany	18,906
Netherlands	615,943
Belgium	61,678
France	18,761,196
Portugal	654,615
Spain and Canary Islands	29,940
Sweden	—
Switzerland	1,969,529
Italy	—
U. S. A.	—
Venezuela	45,636
Central and South America (Foreign)	—
Other countries	92,163
	32,963,002

EXPORTS.

	£
Channel Islands	65,090
Germany	210,963
Netherlands	732,549
Belgium	2,376,647
France	962,222
Portugal	511,498
Spain and Canary Islands	—
Sweden	512,637
Switzerland	733,468
Italy	15,250
U. S. A.	3,757,653
Venezuela	—
Central and South America (Foreign)	24,836
Other countries	65,917
	9,967,231

SILVER.

The market has been very steady during the past week, the cash quotation remaining unchanged at 30.3/16d. whilst that for two months varied only between 30.5/16d. and 30.3/8d. The steadiness has been due to buying for the American Treasury, substantial amounts for this quarter having been secured as sales on China account were made fairly freely.

Speculators and the Indian Bazaars have made resales, but the latter have also given some support.

There is no indication of any important change at present, but the market is dependent upon the continuation of American support.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 15th instant to mid-day on the 22nd instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British West Africa	3,966
Aden and Dependencies	11,337
New Zealand	3,415
British India	23,010
Soviet Union	35,350
Belgium	13,507
France	3,210
Egypt	5,000
Iraq	5,422
Japan	459,385
Salvador	25,708
Peru	2,301
Other countries	3,420
	574,321

EXPORTS.

	£
U. S. A.	781,810
France	3,386
Other countries	1,461
	786,657

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 18th instant to the 24th instant was dol 4.96.3/4 and the lowest dol. 4.95.

Stocks in Shanghai on the 20th instant consisted of about 278,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with 278,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver on the 13th instant.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.
CORRESPONDING.

	Season to Date.	This Week.	Season 1934|35.	Week 1934.	
Total in Sight, (excluding linters)	121	— 98	116	87	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	86	70	79	87	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	54	48	90	63	"
Of which to Japan	10	10	22	13	"
Of which to China	—	—	2	2	"
Of which to Great Britain	11	11	18	11	"
Of which to Germany	5	5	20	16	"
Stock at New York	—	5	—	59	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,078	—	2 391	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,111	—	1,117	"
World's Visible Supply	—	4,485	—	7,354	"
Of which American Cotton	—	3,046	—	5,215	"
Forward to World's Mills, (excluding linters)	196	166	226	145	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	68	57	74	57	"

N.B.:—All figures are in thousands.

Senator Bankhead Meets The President

Decision On Cotton Loan To Be Announced Soon

WEEVIL LOSS ALLOWANCE MADE IN BUREAU

Market Active And Unsettled

Senator Bankhead had a conference with President Roosevelt on Friday and he issued a statement to the effect that there would soon be a decision whether the twelve-cent cotton loan would be continued.

The New York cotton market was active and unsettled and prices fluctuated within the range of 26 points and closed practically unchanged. The most important feature was Pool Sales of May and purchase of July.

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

On Friday the New York Cotton futures market declined during the early part of the day on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts.

There was no further report regarding the anxiously awaited Government loan policy on the Cotton market but the general opinion of operators near that there will be no loan in the immediate future unless the market declines sharply.

Following his conference with the President on the Cotton situation, Senator Bankhead said that he thought there would soon be a decision whether the twelve cents loan would be continued.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 5 points with October 11.07. Prices steadily advanced on trade buying and short covering and a rise of 26 points from the opening level was registered and October was quoted 11.33 which was the highest level. During the last few minutes there was renewed long liquidation which depressed prices and the market closed irregular at a rise of 6 points to a decline of 5 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 11.60 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points at 11.55 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with October 5.99 on Friday. There was Far-Eastern selling and liquidation of near positions which was taken by trade and local shorts. Prices eased on outside realising, but recovered on response with New York cessation of selling pressure. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points at 6.48 d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close October was quoted 5.48 January 5.18 and March 5.11.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Egyptian Cotton futures market was quiet but steady under short covering. Sakels futures improved 2 to 1 point while uppers futures gained one point.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was easy on overnight decline in New York. Sakels futures closed 23 to 20 points down and Ashmouni contracts lost 25 to 14 points.

TRADING MARKET.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern State:—

Trade buying of immediate requiremenes and short covering sustained prices following scarcity of hedge-sales. Excepting Western Belt where urgent necessity of rains is stressed the crop progress elsewhere continues generally favourable.

Senator Bankhead had a conference yesterday with President Roosevelt and issued a statement after the close of the market to the effect that he thought there would soon be a decision whether the "12 cent loan" would be continued. Notwithstanding a large crop estimate with a slight additional allowance for weevil damage over past two seasons, operators seem to be hesitating to venture on short side with confidence. The reason seem to be that even with this estimate, the total supply of American will be around 20 3/4 million bales out of which about five million bales will not be available for trade purposes.

Also, until the crop of outside growths move out freely and supplies are available under American parity the present depleted stocks of such growths may exert a steadying influence on any sharp break in American prices and encourage the world's spinners' demand.

Until there is some definite decision regarding the loan, we look for a trading market.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest 11.33 plus 21 (2-41 p.m.)
Lowest 11.07 —05 (10 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 5.99 —05
Lowest 5.94—10

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: 'Bears' covering to secure profits fearing a reaction. Our opinion is that there is no good reason for an advance.

Liverpool: Market unsettled. Crop and Loan news bearish. Market rallied late on trade buying and short covering. Prefer to sell on any advance.

New York: Unless the Government announce loan in the near future, think market will go lower. Crop is progressing favourably.

New York: Spot house buying October. Selling pressure light.

New York: Most important feature was pool sales of May and purchases of July. Liquidation absorbed by trade buying and short covering. Crop accounts generally favourable.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 10.

October	11.22
December	11.09
January	11.05
March	10.99
Middling Spot	11.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 10.

October	11.19
December	11.05
January	11.02
Middling Spot	11.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 10.

	Bales.
Day's receipts all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

	To-day's 10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
August		6.22
September		6.10
October	6.02	6.03
November		5.95
December		5.92
January	5.87	5.89
February		5.87
March		5.86
April		5.85
May		5.84
June		5.82
Middling Spot		6.58

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

October	7.77
November	7.78
January	7.70
March	7.67
May	7.65
July	7.64
F.G.F. Spot	8.18

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.56
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.71
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.86
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.54
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.69
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.84
BENGAL:	
Good	3.87
Fully Good	3.97
Fine	4.04
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.01
Fine	4.11
Superfine	4.21

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 10.

Smoked sheet Standard ribbed per lb., closed.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The local Silver market was steady to-day on improved buying influenced by reports of steady buying by America in the London market. There were rumours of exports of Silver from Bombay. The market opened at Rs. 70/ and advanced to Rs. 70/6. The Gold market was fairly steady.

London prices were unchanged to-day and quotations in the local market were as under:—

Ready Silver	70	1	0
Shravan Delivery	70	2	0
Bhadarva Delivery	70	7	0
Ready Gold	34	11	0
Shravan Delivery	34	11	0
Dhadarva Delivery	34	12	0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montrea., August 9

August 67.90—10
September 67.76 —24
December 68.55—30

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 10.

Market:—Quietly steady.

Spot	30-3|16
Forward	30-1|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 10.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7\|0\|5.

GOLD EXPORTS FROM INDIA

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 57,91,597 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America during the week ended Saturday, August 10.

The P and O mail steamer 'Rawalpindi', which sailed for London on Saturday, carried three consignments with the following description:—London, Rs. 17,64,167; London optional Amsterdam, Paris or New York, Rs. 16,84,032 and New York via London, Rs. 23,43,398.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 237,87,54,719.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Aug. 10

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £31-17-6
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £31-18-9
Standard Copper 3 months £32-5-0
Electrolytic copper £35-10-0
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
non-Blue Eagle 7 5/8 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets 38
Copper Sheets 30
Copper Asho Rs 35-8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 10.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 5|8 per cent. to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 3|4 per cent. to 7|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 10.

T.T. London on:—

New York closing rate	4.96-13-16
Paris	74.94
Berlin	12.29-1|2
Madrid	36.18
Amsterdam	7.34-1|4
Brussels	29.40-1|2
Milan	60.46
Berne	15.17
Prague	119.37

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 10.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sept. sellers 25.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sept. sellers 23|9.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels, Aug. sellers 26|9.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), closed .

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 10.

Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f. ton, Aug. sellers £9-10-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, Aug.-Sept. sellers £11-13-9.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Aug.-Sept. sellers £11-18-9.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull-Cont't) c.i.f. ton, Aug.-Sept. sellers £13-10-0.

Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton, Aug.-Sept. sellers £12-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 10.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Aug. sellers 22.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 22.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 9

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	8
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	35
Amer Forn Power Com	7
Amer Forn Power Gold D	75
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	39
Electric Bond Common	16
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	65
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	74
Consolidated Gas	31 1/2
Columbia Gas	10
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	62
United Corporation	5 1/2
American Tel and Tel	135
Western Union Telg	49 1/4
Radio Corporation	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	21 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	15
Erie R R	10
Pennsylvania R R	28
Union Pacific R R	102
Great North Pfd	20
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	29
Western Electric Inst	18
Goodyear Tyre	20
Allis Chalmers	27
Bendix Aviation	19
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	78
United Gas and Light	3
Budd Mfg	4 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	37
United States Steel	43
American Smelting	44
Noranda Mines	38
Int Nickel of Canada	29 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	17
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	58
International Harvestor	33
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motor	44 3/4

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Partly cloudy. Possibly showers

CENTRAL: Partly scattered showers

WEST: Partly scattered showers.

General Electric	30
St. Oil of N J	47
Mid Con Petroleum	10
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	11 1/2
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	17
Eaton Mfg	22
Chase Bank	32 1/2
National City Bank	29 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	415
General Foods	37
National Dairy	15 1/2
Du Pont de Nemours	110
Int Tel and Tel	11 1/2
Sperry Corp	12
Mesta Machine	8
Sonotone	2
New Y N Heaven and Hartford	12
Amr Locomotive	17
U S Rubber	14

Market very strong and active. Rails doing considerably better.

Total business 2 1/4 million

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Aug 10

Wheat	12,364 cwts.
Linseed	1,554 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	71 cwts.
Gingellyseed	176 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,792 cwts.
Poppyseed	91 cwts.
Castorseed	3,983 cwts.
Rice	2,796 cwts.
Mowraseed	143 cwts.
Gram	651 cwts.
Joowar	213 cwts.
Barley	413 cwts.
Bajree	128 cwts.
Coal	350 tons.

U. S. WHEAT CROP

Bombay, Aug 10

Messrs. M and B Stern's report:—

"Government estimate is Winter 435 million bushels and Spring 176 million bushels making a total of 611 million bushels against last month's total of 731 million bushels and last year's final combined estimate of 486,469,000 bushels.

According to Reuters' cable this estimate which was issued after the close of the Chicago market, is an accordance with expectations. The market advanced slightly on anticipation of a bullish Government figure and hedging was withheld. With Chicago prices being nearer to Canadian import parity and increasing crop movement, we look for some decline in Chicago."

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, August 9

Broach J/A opening 230; highest 231 3/4; lowest 230; closing 230

Broach A/M 1936 opening 207; highest 207 1/4; lowest 205 1/2; closing 205 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 187 1/2; highest 188 1/2; lowest 186 3/4; closing 187 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 134 1/2; highest 134 1/2; lowest 134; closing 134

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 23 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-8-35) Rs. 4 3/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Aug. nominal 6|3.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Aug. nominal 6.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Aug. nominal 6.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 206/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 207/8 on short covering. Later on there was long liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 206/12. The general feeling is uncertain and there is more disposition to sell on advances

Liverpool market was due to open at unchanged prices but opened firm at a rise of 3 points. The local market was steady and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 207/4. Liverpool market closed at a rise of 5 points. The local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A.	231
Broach A./M.	207
Oomra D./J.	188/8
Bengal D./J.	135

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, August 10

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P ...	147	142	138	135
Punjab ...	147	142	138	135
Rajputana ...	149	144	140	137
Oomra No. 3	207	204	200	196 ...
C P No. 1	223	220	216	212 ...
C P No 2	214	211	207	203 ...
Broach No. 2 ...	238	235	231	226
Punjab-Ame ...	259	256	252	247
Surat ...	310	307	303	298
Rajpipla ...	310	307	303	298
Navsari ...	315	312	308	303

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, August 10

Bengal Superfine	152/153
Bengal Fine	145/147
Bengal F G	141/142
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145/147
Sindh-Punjab F G	141/142
Wardha-Hingt	210/211
Nagpur/Savner	212/213
Pundhurna	200/201
Yeotmal	200/201
Arvi	198/199
Ellichpur	196/197
Berar	194/195
Khamgaon	196/197
Mulkapur	192/193
Khandesh	192/193
Jalna/Sailu	192/193
Burwah/Sanavad	195/196
Broach Fine	236/237
Punjab/American	/266
Punjab/American mix	246/251
Cambodia	306/316
Miraj/Sangli	256/261
Compta Good	261/271
Bagalkot	356/261
Kampala	341
Busoga	339
Jinja	331
Manza	321
New Manza	316

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, August 10

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

	Since 1st Sept. full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh ...			253,991
Central India ...			109,308
Barsi and Nagar ...			108,692
Hyderabad Gaorani ...			46,802
Berar ...			403,467
Central Provinces ...			96,627
Total Oomras ...			1,019,387
Dholera	248		195,200
N W Provinces ...			35,127
Rajputana ...			50,760
Sind-Punjab ...	68		331,168
Broach	104		131,953
Coompta and Dharwar ...			92,528
Westerns-Northerns ...	157		73,371
Cocoanada ...			435
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	211		83,714
Persian ...			2,644
American ...			74,754
Egyptian and African	2,466		375,625
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ...			1,155
Total	3,249		2,467,821

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 8th Aug.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	425	404,429
Japan and China	484	1,143,464
Coast Ports ...		30,635
Up-country by Rail ...		290,951
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ...		11,686
Total ...	909	1,871,155

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 8.

September	0.90 1/8c
December	0.91 3/4c
May	0.93 1/4c

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—

October 115 December 106 January 105 March 102 May 102 at Cross Rate 4.96 5/8

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1936 207 Liverpool May 1936 5.80 Rs 45 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1936 207 New York May 10.94 Rs. 38 at Cross Rate 4.96 5/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 8th August 1,918 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,464,572 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,485,394 bales

Plus 29,178 bales

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug 9.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-9-6.

S. S Subedar Rs. 3-13-9,

Shipment July Rs. 3-13-9.

Shipment Aug.-Sept. Rs. 3-13-3.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 3-13-3.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 3-14.

Kesar Rs. 14-4

Saraya Rs. 13-9-0.

Java Spot F. 3.75.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 10.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Aug Nov.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Dec-Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/6
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 to Jan
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Feb-Apr

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270
Banks selling T T 268
Banks buying T T 265 1/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 563
Banks buying D D 573

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 78

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 141

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 100 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 138

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.96 5/8 9th instant
Hongkong/London 2/1 7/16 10th instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 7/8 10th instant
Japan/London 1/2 11/64 10th instant
Java/London 7.30 10th instant
London/Paris 74.94 9th instant
London/Belgium 29.39 9th instant
London/Switzerland 15.17 9th instant
London/Italy 60.40 9th instant
London/Berlin 12.29 9th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/8 9th instant
London/New York 4.96 11/16 9th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.33 1/4 9th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-0-6 8th instant £7-0-5 1/2 9th instant

Silver London ready 30 3/16 8th instant 30 3/16 9th instant

Silver London forward 30 1/4 8th instant 30 1/4 9th instant

Silver New York Ready 68 8th instant 68 9th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 8th instant 5/8 per cent 9th instant

London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 8th instant 7/8 per cent 9th instant

Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent

Tone: Very easy.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1935-36	1934-35
F P Bales Receipts to date 9-8-35	68000	74000
Receipts yesterday 9-8-35	14000	12000
Exports to date 9-8-35	54000	90000
Stock at Ports 9-8-35	1078000	2391000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-8-35	1111000	1117000
Stock at Liverpool 9-8-35	552000	998000
Visible Supply 9-8-35	3046000	5215000
Quantity in sight 9-8-35	121000	116000
Quantity out of sight 9-8-35	196000	226000

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, August 8

Ryam	8	9	9
Champaran	8	9	6
Samastipur	8	9	6
Lohat Siding	8	10	6
Motihari	8	7	6
Chanpatiya	8	6	6
Narkatiya	8	5	6
Marhowrah	8	10	9
Pachrukhi	8	9	0
Pertabpur	8	9	3
New Savan	8	7	3
Gaureepur	8	10	0
Sarayan	8	12	0
Ghughly	8	8	0
Pharenda	8	8	0
Munderwa 7	8	13	0
Munderwa 5	8	12	0
Munderwa 3	8	11	0
Basti	8	12	0
Ram Kola	8	6	6
Laxmiganj	8	9	0
Padrauna	8	8	0
Pipraich	8	7	9
Diamond	8	8	0
Siswa Sazar	8	4	9
Nawabganj	8	12	0
Pursa	8	6	0
Sidholia	8	4	3
Majholia	8	4	6
Bhatni	8	10	0
Savan (Indian)	8	6	0
Bhavnan	8	11	6
Jarwal Road	8	8	0
Lucknow	8	13	0
Khadad	8	6	5
Biswan	8	11	0
Sakhari	8	11	0
Semapur	9	0	0
Harinsagar	8	7	0
Motipore	9	2	0
Khatkuiyan	8	6	6
Captainganj	8	6	0
Hathua	8	7	9
Sagauli	8	7	0
Baitalpur	8	7	0
Jhusi	9	0	0
Chitauni	8	6	0
Hasanpur	8	9	6
Tamkohi	8	6	3
Harkua	8	8	0
Seohara	9	1	0
Simbhaoli	9	3	0
Rampur	9	7	0
Pilibhit	8	14	0
Bareilly	9	3	0
Maholi	8	13	6
Hargeon	8	13	0
Baheri Kesar	9	8	0
Begamabad	9	2	0
Cawnpore	8	9	6
Gootiya	8	9	9
Unao	8	6	9
Juggilal	8	8	6
Jhusi	9	0	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 10

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 96/12/9
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/13/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1951/54 New Loan 97/8
3 per cent 1941 101/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/12
4 per cent 1943 107
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 114/4
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10
5 per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B A T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/14 and declined to Rs. 94/12. The market was dull.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay: August 10.

The local Share Bazar was closed to-day for forward business on account of settlement. In the cash section there was keen demand for Katni Dfds., which recorded a big rise on reports of merger of Cement concerns. Government Securities were quiet and 3-1|2 p. c. Paper was quoted at Rs. 94-13.

Katni Dfds	2,200 0
Okha	280 0
Gwalior	130 0
United Cement	126 4
Ahd. Electric	157 8
Andhra P.	1,390 0
Tram	82 12
Karachi Elec.	218 12
Surat Elec.	195 0
Tata Hydro P.	140 10
Tata Power P.	1,422 8
Burma New	105 0
Bombay Steam	298 4
Bombay Uganda	61 0
B. B. Petrol	3-0-6
Tata Steel 1st P.	177 8
Tata Steel 2nd P.	150 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

October	61 1/2d
December	60 5/8d
March	60 5/8d

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug. 8—

September	2.33+.04
December	2.52+.01
March	2.06+.02
May	2.11+.02

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 36/4/6; Highest Rs. 36/6; Closing Rs. 36/3

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 6/11/1½; Highest Rs. 6/11/4½ Closing Rs. 6/11.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 41/8; Lowest Rs. 41/5; Closing Rs. 41/9/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 6/12/10½; Highest Rs. 6/13/3; Lowest Rs. 6/12/4½; Closing Rs. 6/12/6.

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 24/9; Highest Rs. 24/9/6; Lowest Rs. 24/7; Closing Rs. 24/9.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 2/14/10½; Highest Rs. 2/15/1½; Closing Rs. 2/15.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet during the early part of the week under review. During the latter part, the market developed easier tendency especially in forward positions and on the whole registered a drop of about an anna per cwt. Indian Sugar prices are nearly unchanged as the stocks are reduced to a low level and the receipt of Deshi Sugar is on a very limited scale. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java/Ready Rs 13/9/6 and Rs. 13/8/6
July Rs 3/14/6 and Rs. 3/12/3
Aug.-Sept. Rs 3/13/6 and Rs. 3/13
Oct-Dec. Rs. 3/14 and Rs. 3/13/3
Jan-Mar. Rs. 3/15 and Rs. 3/13/9.

Arrivals:—S. S. Silver Ash arrived during the week with about 7500 bags of Java Sugar. S.S. Takliva is expected to arrive on the 11th instant with about 16500 bags of Mozambique Sugar. S. S. Subedar is also expected to arrive on about the 25th inst. with about 20,000 bags of Java Sugar.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—Receipts of Deshi Sugar during the month of July, estimated at about 6394 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 18600 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Per cwt.
Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10 per cwt. F.B.H
S. S. Subedar Rs. 3/13/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Rs. 3/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs. 3/13/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 3/13/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 3/13/9 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1935

Our London Letter

Govt. Of India And Mr. Masani's Passport

BRITISH FOREIGN UNDER-SECRETARY'S SNUB

Evolution Of United Front Against Fascism

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Aug. 3.
(By Air Mail).

The pride of place must be given this week to the "epoch-making" event, as it is described in the London Press, which took place unobtrusively on Friday afternoon in the Palace of Westminster: I mean the final enactment of the India Bill, signified by the Royal Assent.

"LE ROI LE VEULT"

This is a phrase which perhaps needs to be explained to Indian readers. It does not mean, as it may suggest, that the King himself, at some formal ceremony, gives his personal assent to the provisions of a measure. In theory, of course, the King's approval is required to supplement and validate a bill that has recommended itself to the House of Commons and the House of Lords. But in practice the Royal Assent represents nothing more than an empty ceremonial form that is adhered to in this country, with that blind worship of custom and precedent which is one of the characteristics of English Parliament practice. The task is performed not by the King at all, but by three officers specially appointed for the purpose, whose duty it is, robed gorgeously and styled the Lords Commissioners, to utter the old French phrase "Le Roi le veult" when a bill has reached the appropriate stage, that is, been adopted by both Houses of Parliament. This is the ritual which was gone through on Friday; this is the gesture which finally gives legal sanction to the proposals embodied in the Government of India Bill, with the proviso, of course, that it is implicit in the Bill that different parts of it come into operation at different stages and by different procedures.

ALL PARTIES AGREE.

The speeches during the final debates on the Bill in the House of Lords, as in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, were distinguished mainly for their complete failure to add anything fresh to what has been said on the subject during the last several months. In fact, it seemed to be the purpose of the most of the speakers to turn their attention from the various clauses of the Bill and convert the occasion into one for exhorting and advising the people of India to accept the Bill and work it in the "spirit." This matter of the right "spirit" was a favourite theme in the course of the debate, and much play was made with it by speakers of all parties. What emerged from it all is the remarkable agreement that there seems to prevail amongst all parties that the present Bill is the utmost that they are ready to do for India, and that India had better accept it and do it the best she can with it rather than make a futile effort to break the constitution and enforce the reopening of the question. Labour as an organised group in Parliament does not take an attitude very different from that adopted by the other parties.

However, it was left to the Diehards, with Mr. Churchill as usual at their head, to introduce a note of truculence and ominous forebodings in the debate by asserting that the whole Bill was founded on essentially wrong principles and that it is going soon or late to prove the undoing of the British Empire and the misery of the Indian people. Whatever we may think of these forebodings, which to most of us would seem rather fanciful and exaggerated and unreal, there can be no doubt that the basic concepts of the Bill are not such as to make it any easier for India either to-day or in the near future to assume the control of her own destinies. Even though it may not destroy the Empire directly, there is every reason to think that it may do enormous damage to India, simply because there is so little warm enthusiasm for it in the country.

MR. MASANI'S PASSPORT.

Another significant development to be reported this week is the 'volte-face' of the Government in regard to the passport of Mr. M. R. Masani, the Bombay Congress Socialist. When Mr Masani applied to the Foreign Office—the right quarter, for a renewal of his passport his request was refferred to the Government of India—an unusual course—and the Government of India promptly advised the Foreign Office to withdraw the passport and enable Mr. Masani to return to India if he chose on the strength of an improverised and provisional permit strictly confined to permitting him to make the return voyage to India. Naturally, this incident was completely ignored by the press and public opinion of this country. All the same there are a few people who still care for principles of justice, and who have a deep interest in India. Through their intervention, the matter was raised in Parliament, and a rather amusing debate on the subject took place this week in the House of Lords, were Lord Faringdon, a young and energetic Labour Peer, asked the Secretary of State for India to explain the extraordinary conduct of the Foreign Office in withdrawing Mr. Masani's passport.

SNUB TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Feeble, half-hearted, clumsy, indignant, apologetic—patronising speeches followed and in the end, Lord Zetland, in a speech which was a curious mixture of condescension and repentance, went to the extent of saying that they did not really think Mr. Masani to be a Communist, and that if an assurance was given to him confirming that conviction of his, he saw no reason why his passport should not be returned to a gentleman who may be after all quite a harmless person. As a matter of fact, Earl Stanhope, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, earlier in the debate gave a snub to the Government of India. "The view expressed from India," he said, "were definite that this passport should not be extended, but the Secretary for India is not entirely satisfied with the reason given."

NO HELP FROM LABOUR PARTY

Mr. Masani has been interviewing various politicians and publicists in London, in order to explain to them the programme of the Congress Socialist Party and find out what exactly are the private opinions of British statesmen, and which of these statesmen might be depended upon to help the Congress Socialists in the attainment of the objects they have for India. It does not appear that Mr. Masani has discovered anything new; the great majority of the people in this country are either uninterested or thoroughly Tory in their sentiments, and such of the journalists, politicians, and others as have expressed sympathy with his point of view, prominent as they are, and highly respected, carry little weight with the bulk of the voters, and would, therefore, be of little use if it is a question of fighting elections and returning members to Parliament who are in agreement with their views. The official attitude of the Labour Party is, I think Mr. Masani is finding, such that advanced and progressive Indians can hope for very little in the form of definite assistance from them.

A SCHOOL GIRL'S ESSAY.

For nearly two hours on Friday before it adjourned for the summer vacation the House of Commons debated what Mr. Stanley, President of the Board of Education, described as the "grave matter" of the essay on "My Native Land," written by a Manchester schoolgirl and the attitude of a visiting inspector. It was a dose of cold common sense administered by the President of the Board to a small group of M.P.'s who had tried to raise a "patriotic" outcry. Maud Mason, the writer of the essay, in which she said that England was better than any other country, listened with her mother from the gallery. No member dared to make a joke about it. When one of the wits of the House attempted a quip, he was at once rebuked by the Minister. For the moment the national sense of humour seemed to have been suspended. Not even a smile appeared on the faces of normally humorous members. The debate was opened with shattering solemnity by Sir Gerald Hurst, a Tory diehard. He asked the Minister to make it clear to all inspectors that no reflection should be cast on "a child's pure love of country, which is one of the wholly beautiful things in human life."

However, considerable interest has been aroused in Germany by the "My Native Land" debate in the British Parliament. Reports from Berlin show that in Germany view is taken that the action of the school inspector "who described girl's love of Fatherland" as 'old-fashioned Imperialism' recalls former Pacifists who were employed in German school. One of the promient newspapers commented that "the healthy spirit under which one loves one's own country and sets it above all others, out of which will arise a natural respect for all other nations, is the most important basis in Germany for the education of the young. Only a policy under these conditions can lead to an understanding between nations." Such an incident as the reprimand that arose out of Maud Mason's essay, remarks this newspaper, can never again occur in Germany.

ITALY AND THE POWERS.

The Abyssinian "dispute" as it is called, or to be more precise, Italy's campaign, at present diplomatic, presently to become military, for the invasion and conquest of Abyssinia has now reached a fresh stage. The League Council has met to discuss the matter, and very complicated and secret pourparlers are going on at Geneva. The trouble is that none of the Great Powers are wholeheartedly in sympathy with Abyssinia, and have more than an inclination to let Italy have her way with the African kingdom. But European statesmen cannot ignore the fact that whatever happens to Abyssinia, there is such a thing as the Covenant of the League of Nations which is intended to prevent just this sort of aggression, and they are alarmed at the thought, which is perfectly well-founded, that if Italy were to be allowed to flout the Covenant in this one instance, and especially after the League principles have received at the hands of Germany and Japan such scanty respect of late, they may completely fall into discredit and the whole structure of treaties and pledges which is holding together the world to-day may collapse like a house of cards and draw the nations little by little into another terrible conflict.

They have, therefore, to solve the problem of letting Italy have more or less her way, and at the same time keep up the pretence as best they might that the League of Nations has a definite and useful function to perform and is performing it effectively and tactfully. At the moment, the issues which are at the bottom of the whole question are hardly being touched. Every effort is being made rather to revive the Arbitration Commission which broke down some time ago, on account of the Italian insistence that the scope of the inquiry must be kept strictly limited. It is possible—so latest cables from Geneva tell us—that Mussolini, after much bluff and bluster, would agree to the proposals which have been put forward by France and England in regard to the basis on which the negotiations between the two countries, and the proceedings of the Arbitration Commission, may be resumed.

UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM.

Although a resolution by the Congress of the Communist International (The Third International) calling on all the Communist parties of the world to unite with the "Liberal" (moderate Left-Wing) parties for the purpose of combating Fascism has been made public from Moscow, the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress has sent out a circular to affiliated unions concerning "the disruptive activities of persons connected with Fascist and Communist organisations." This circular has naturally aroused much criticism, and five resolutions dealing with the matter have been placed on the Agenda for the Congress to be opened at Margate on September 2. There are people in the Labour Movement who consider the Moscow decision as the most important result of the deliberations of the Third International. They refuse to follow the lead of the British Labour Party because the Moscow resolution, they recognise, entails the formation of a strong United Front of the Socialist, Communist and Liberal Parties to offset the threat of the Fascist movement in the main countries of the world. The resolution crystallises, it is asserted, the speeches of the nations at the Congress, which stressed the necessity of a united effort against Fascism.

WITH GANDHIJI AT WARDHA

Programme Of Congress Leaders, Mrs. Kaur And Mr. Andrews

WARDHA, Aug. 10.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who came here yesterday to meet Gandhiji before sailing for England will leave Wardha to-morrow for Bombay.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, who is still here is expected to leave for Allahabad "en route" to Bihar on the 12th August. He may halt there for a day or two. According to his provisional programme the Congress President resumes his All-India tour from the 20th September and will remain out till the end of November. This time he will visit Sind, Ajmer, Merwara, Andhra, Tamilnad and Kerala.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel are other members of the Working Committee who are still here. The rest and climate of Wardha seems to have much improved the health of Sardar Patel as he looks much better now.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who left Wardha on Thursday for Indore returns here on the 9th September. He will visit Sikar, Delhi, Cawnpore and other places of North India.

Rajkumari Amritkaur, another important guest of Wardha, is here for the last few days. She is staying with Gandhiji at Magawadi.—United Press.

ARMOURY IN VILLAGER'S HOUSE

Alleged Discovery By Police Party

RANGOON, Aug. 10.

It is reported that a police party have discovered an armoury in the house of a villager in Nyaungon, Amherst District.

It appears that several locally made guns were used in recent armed dacoities and that the Police suspecting the villager in connection with the supply of these arms carried out a raid on his house, and caught him with another Burman in the act of manufacturing a gun.

Four gun barrels and several live cartridges were also found in the premises.—A.P.

19 LAKHS FOR 'REFORMS' TOY

Madras Must Pay More For Inauguration Of New Constitution

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

In the Madras Legislative Council replying to Mr. C. R. Reddi (Congress) regarding the estimated expenditure on account of the inauguration of the new constitution in the Province, the Finance Member said:

"It is not possible to say exactly what the additional expenditure will be. It has, however, been roughly estimated, including the cost of the first elections and provision of suitable building for the two Houses of the Legislature, the non-recurring extra expenditure in connection with the inauguration of the new constitution will be about 19 lakhs in addition to the expenditure under recurring intended to meet extra expenditure from current revenues of the Province.—A. P.

"WITHDRAW BAN ON OTTAMA"

Calcutta Hindus' Demand

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

A largely attended meeting of the Hindu citizens of Calcutta was held this evening at the Albert Hall, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Ex-M.L.A., presiding.

The meeting adopted a resolution, strongly protesting against the ban imposed on Bhikkhu Ottama, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha by the local authorities at several districts in East Bengal in the course of his propaganda tour, recently undertaken to popularise the aims and the objects of the Hindu Mahasabha and urging the Government to remove the ban at once and thereby allay the sense of resentment created throughout the country by such action of the local authorities.—United Press.

NO CLAIM TO DRAW ON INDIAN REVENUES

Secretary Of State Represents British Interests, Says Dr. Khare

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Dr. N. B. Khare, Member of the Legislative Assembly, representing Nagpur Division Non-Muhamedan constituency, has given notice of the following resolutions to be moved in the September session in Simla.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to convey to His Majesty's Government the opinion of this House that the Secretary of State for India should discontinue the practice of sitting in the British Parliament and being responsible to it and thus representing British and not Indian interests.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to convey to His Majesty's Government the opinion of this House that as long as the Secretary of State for India sits in the British Parliament representing British and not Indian interests and is responsible to that Parliament, he should have no claim to draw on Indian revenues.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Indian Medical Council Act should be amended so as to include the Indian medical licentiates within its scope.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that immediate and effective steps should be taken to banish mass illiteracy from India as was done in Russia.—A. P.

KASHMIR STATE TRADERS' EXHIBITION

SRINAGAR, Aug. 10.

The Kashmir State Traders Exhibition will be held from September 5 to 25.

Special awards are being offered for the most novel exhibits as also for products of new industries. Elaborate programme of amusements has been arranged including American variety show and circus and exhibits promise to be of even higher standard than usual.—A. P.

Bridges Washed Away In Punjab Floods

No Damage To Life But Traffic On K. V. Railway Interrupted

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

Owing to continuous heavy rains the rivers Rawi, Chenab and Leh are said to be swollen and floods are reported from several places, but no damage to life has been caused. Traffic on the Kangra Valley Railway has been interrupted, as stated in a N. W. Railway Communique, and road communications have also been affected in lowlying areas.

The Chief Minister, Mandi State, wires that the Mandi-Baijnath Road is closed, as bridges have been washed away owing to heavy rains.—A. P.

SIR DEVA PRASAD DEAD

Ex-Vice-Chancellor Of Calcutta University

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Death took place at 2-55 a.m. this morning of Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari who had been suffering for some time past from blood pressure and diabetes. At the time of the death he was 75 years old.

Sir Devaprasad represented the Calcutta University in the British Empire University Congress held in London in 1912 and was a member of the Lytton Commission for Indian students which toured the continent in 1921. He was a member of the League of Nations Assembly in 1930 and joined the South African Deputation sent by the Government of India in 1925 to enquire into the condition of Indians in South Africa.

Sir Devaprasad twice became the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in 1914 and 1916. —United Press.

GIRI'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

Presides Over A. I. Postal And R. M. S. Conference

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

Under the presidentship of Mr. V. V. Giri, M. L. A., the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Conference opened at 3 p.m. to-day, at the Ewing Christian College Hall.

Five hundred delegates, majority of whom belonged to Bombay, Bengal and United Provinces attended the conference; some prominent public men and students of Labour and Economics were also present.

Mr. Giri addressed the delegates and visitors deploring the squabbles among the Unions and appealed for unity.

Referring to the Pasricha Committee Report, he said that Sir Frank Noyce assured them that the Committee will be efficient in the discharge of its responsibility, whereas it turned into a "Retrenchment Committee." He added that Government committees more often than not shelve matters instead of taking prompt action on them.—United Press.

CONGRESSMEN AND DELIMITATION

Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla's Views

RAIPUR, (By Mail.)

Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, President of the Mahakosal Provincial Congress Committee in a press statement says:

"I have received several letters from friends and Congressmen and Non-Congressmen to make a statement regadring my attitude and that of the Congress in this province regarding the Delimitation Committee and its proceedings. I find that it is not possible for me to advise Congressmen to participate in the proceedings of the Delimitation Committee at any stage. The principal reason is that we have kept away from all proceedings in connection with the sharking of or taking any part in its proceedings, particularly when we shall not be able to influence its decisions to any extent."—A. P.

MANY KILLED & INJURED

Alleged Firing By Police And Military At Shinghani

PUBLIC DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY

BHIWANI, Aug. 10.

The firing by Police and Infantry yesterday has had disastrous results. Casualties are more than the first report indicated. A heartrending scene of the arrival of camels carrying ten dead bodies with wounds all over the bodies, and 8 persons bleeding profusely was witnessed here. The dead bodies were brought from Shinghani, Loharu State.

The camels started at night from Shinghani to avoid the guard at the Frontier or at Amolakram. The second Assistant Surgeon performed the post-mortem examination on the dead bodies. One body was found containing as many as 11 bullet wounds.

The Bikaner and Jind State Authorities have prohibited the entry of injured persons into their territories. Rai Bahadur Chhoturam's offer for effecting a settlement was turned down by the Nawab. He, however, left for Shinghani accompanied by Ch. Lajpatrai to watch the developments.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY.

A mammoth meeting of the Bhiwani citizens was held to-night, Pandit Nekram Sharma presiding. It was resolved at the meeting to send the following telegram to the Viceroy:—

"Whole of Ilaqa was shocked by the firing at Shinghani. Ten killed and eight injured were brought here alone. Many others were killed and injured in Shinghani. Enquiry and punishment of those guilty are absolutely essential."

Pandit Nekram Sharma in his speech related the tale of woe of the sufferers and refuted the allegation of their alleged intention of establishing a parallel Government.

Mr. Ganpatrai, Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha also addressed the gathering. Mr. Ganpatrai also has wired to the Viceroy for immediate intervention.—United Press.

FOUR NOMINATION PAPERS FILED

Assembly (C. D.) Mahomedan Constituency

POONA, Aug. 10.

Four Nomination Papers have been filed to-day for the election from Central Division (Mahomedan) constituency to the Legislative Assembly:

(1) Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Ex-M.L.A. (2) Hussainbhoy Ahmedbhoy Laljee of Bombay (3) Ismail Haroon Jaffer of Poona and (4) Kazi Meer Chiraguddin, retired Deputy Collector of Nasik.

Mr. Ahmed Jaffer's disqualification is not yet officially removed and the order-in-council is awaited. If the order does not come in time, Mr. Ismail, elder brother of Ahmed Jaffer, will contest the election and Kazi Chiragguddin may withdraw in his favour.—United Press.

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